SATURDAY NIGHT

NOVEMBER 22, 1949

CANADA'S AIR DEFENCE PROBLEM

by Michael Barkway

10¢

CLAXTON: *Is the First Line in the Air? See Page 10.*

Israel Strains at New Problems - Rabbi Abraham Feinberg
The Hoe-down Hits the City - Gladys Hundevad
Is Marshall Plan Stifling Free Trade? - Ernest Waengler

For men of action

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Requisites by Lentheric

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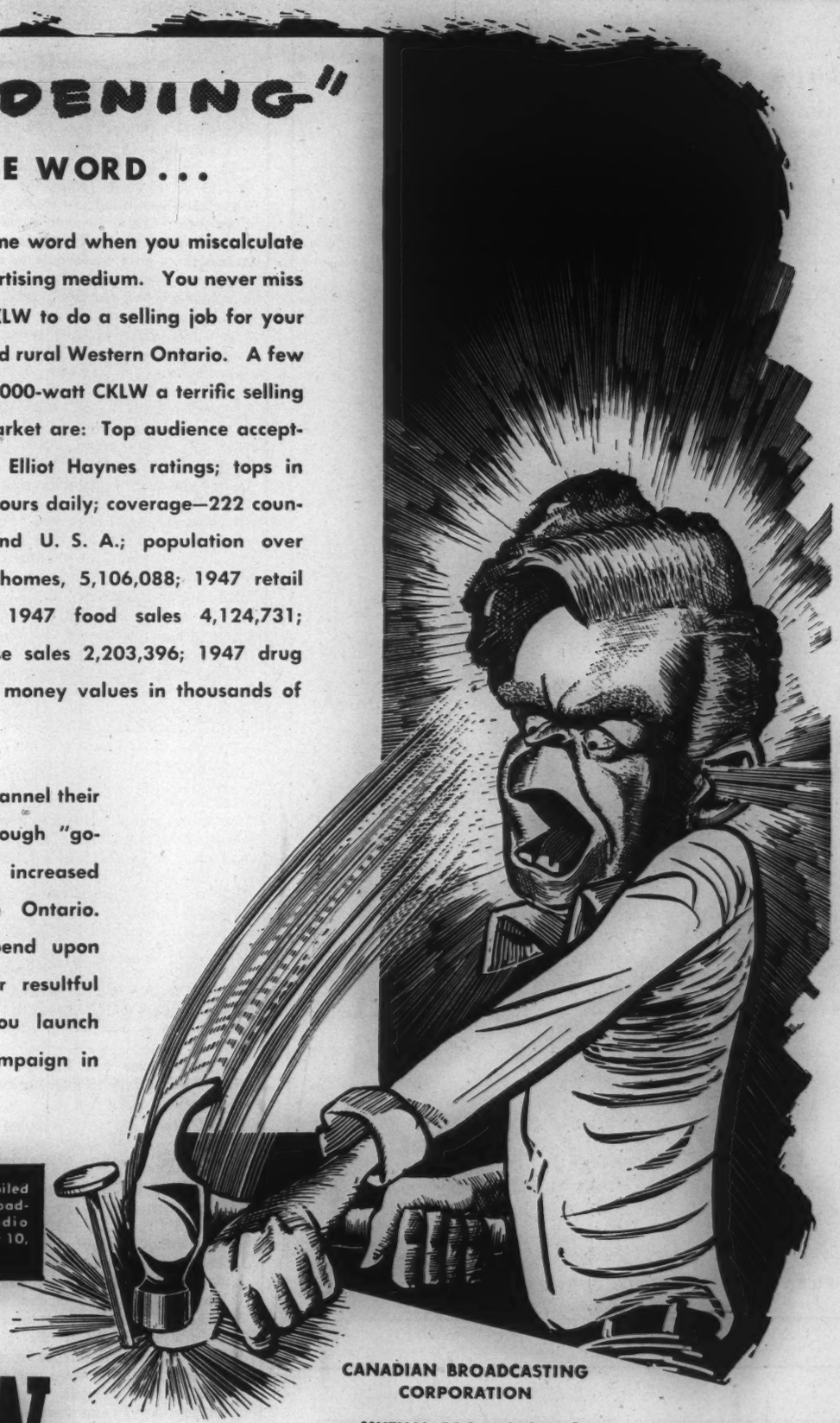

SOURCES: Coverage data compiled from county data of Bureau of Broadcast Measurement 1948 (Radio Homes). Sales Management, May 10, 1948 for balance of data.

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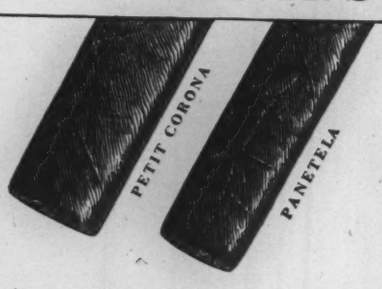

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letters

Civil Service Chief Answers

I HAVE READ with interest Mr. Rodney Grey's article "Ottawa Has Personnel Troubles" (SN Nov. 8).

I am sorry Mr. Grey did not talk with the Civil Service Commission before he wrote it. I think he would have been interested in the steps that have been taken to cope with the various problems he has outlined. As a matter of fact his article is about three years out of date. In that period classification has been simplified, promotion has been expedited and improved, incentive has been created and a real start at a career system has been made . . .

As the Government's personnel agency the Civil Service Commission is deeply concerned with personnel problems. We think we have reason to be proud of a recruiting system that has produced Mike Pearson, Norman Robertson and Hugh Keenleyside, that we have equal reason to be proud of the progress that has been made in the last three years and that the Canadian people have reason to be proud of their Public Service.

CHARLES H. BLAND
Civil Service Comm., Chairman
Ottawa.

Don't Call Me "Rev."

THE REVEREND A. C. Forrest, during "Intermission" (SN Oct. 25) contended that "almost without exception Chaplains in the Canadian forces grew fond of the term 'Padre' . . . used by everybody . . . but it is falling into disuse rapidly, and has been too closely associated with the things of war ever to be revived in peacetime . . . The Roman Catholics have what I mean in the term 'Father' but for Protestants that won't do."

If this be true, the objection is not to the word and its implication, but to the clothing worn by the addressee or the tongue in which it is spoken. To khaki it is suitable, to black it is not. Or Spanish is acceptable, English is not.

I shall never call Pastor Forrest "Rev." neither shall I call his contentions logical.

Barrie, Ont. FORBES ROSS

Decline of Patriotism?

THERE IS ONE statement in the article "Patriotism Is In For A Bad Time" (SN Nov. 8) which cannot be passed without question.

The famous debate in the Oxford Union on fighting for one's King and country was not concluded in the evening, as usual, but continued the next afternoon. When the division was taken many who might have been in favor of fighting were out playing games for their colleges.

In any case I cannot see what possible support for your author's thesis can be derived from such an example. One of the main glories of Oxford is that the non-conformity of opinion is recognized and accepted as a concomitant of vigorous mental development . . . The Oxford men of the prewar generation were not, in fact, lacking in patriotism.

Toronto. J. C. LANGLEY

Corrections

RECENT SATURDAY NIGHT article on weekly newspaper competitions incorrectly credited *Midland Free Press-Herald* with top honors stop actually Mason Trophy for best all-round weekly won again by Les Barber's Chilliwack (B.C.) *Progress.*

LES BARBER

Midland, Ont. BILL CRANSTON

■ SATURDAY NIGHT *erred, as Mr. Cranston handsomely points out. Chilliwack* Progress *was the winner.*

WHILE mathematicians generally and the *Canadian Journal of Mathematics,* in particular, are grateful for your friendly Editorial paragraph (SN Nov. 1) still I feel a correction should be made.

The *Canadian Journal of Mathematics* is published by the University of Toronto Press, as appears on the front cover, *not* by *Macmillans.* It is not too much to say that the *Journal* would not have been started in its present form had it not been for the assistance of the University of Toronto.

Toronto. G. DE B. ROBINSON

Time Works Miracles

OH, MR. SANDWELL, how could you do it?
I used to flaunt it to my brother-in-law in England;
Now I'll have to flout it.
I used to swear by it;
Now I swear at it.
But perhaps I can learn to love it again in time,
Since time works miracles.

Hamilton, Ont. WILLIAM CLUTTERBUCK

YOU'LL NEVER KNOW how mad I was. You had been coming to my house every week for seventeen years and I liked you just as you were—different, fearless and fair. I was really shocked to see you in the New Look. It couldn't be you!

At first I refused to look. The next week I risked a few pages, through force of habit. The following I saw you through. And now I have a confession to make: I like you as much as ever.

Alexandria, Ont. LEOPOLD LALONDE

Some Friendly Pointers

RE CHANGE OF FORMAT of SATURDAY NIGHT:

1. Change to magazine form is an improvement.
2. Would prefer more prominent headings on the articles.
3. As you call it "SATURDAY NIGHT," why not date it Saturday? Dating it the following week looks silly and fools nobody.
4. Since the change of format I have seen no articles by Willson Woodside, or stock market outlook by Haruspex; enjoyed Woodside particularly.

Montreal, P.Q. DODGER A. LIMELIGHT

by and large

■ Arrested while driving a police motorcycle which he had taken from outside the force's traffic department in Montreal, Douglas Paul said he was in a hurry to get home and could not find a taxi. He later admitted to a record and sentence was postponed.

■ Ontario Court of Appeal reserved judgment last week in the case of Stanley Brezak of Hamilton convicted of assaulting an RCMP constable by biting his finger. This happened when the constable pried open Brezak's mouth and put his finger down his throat in a search for drugs he thought Brezak might have swallowed. Mr. Justice Aylesworth suggested Brezak might be "reacting naturally" in the circumstances.

C. P. Hope for the Crown said he couldn't see any difference in searching a man's pockets and searching his mouth.

■ In Halifax, old navy men criticized the adoption by a few junior officers, born in Canada, of English accents. Said one rating: "Joe Blow and I came from the same town in Saskatchewan. We're below decks for a couple of years together. Then he gets to be an officer. Before you know it, I can't understand what he's saying. In fact, he hardly knows me".

In justification it was pointed out that during World War II the majority of navy men trained in the RN.

■ In Vancouver, Maurice Jackson bewailed the fact that marriage has a greater pull with girls than music. Running the only all-girl band in

Canada (full complement eleven) Mr. Jackson has lost 15 girls to marauding, honorably intentioned males since he started the show in 1945.

■ At Woodstock, Ont., a turkey being fattened up on W. H. Williamson's farm is having difficulty walking. The 5-months-old bird has an extra leg attached to the knee of one normal leg.

■ A group of Chamber of Commerce leaders in Montreal, asked if they wanted brains or beauty in a secretary, were unanimous in saying that all the curves in the world were no good if not accompanied by intelligence. One Victoria, BC, businessman said he'd "sell them all down the river for one girl with an attractive telephone voice." They all agreed on a "trim, not flashy appearance", disliked heady perfumes, dangling jewellery and, most of all, black nail varnish.

■ Legendary pirate gold may lure another search party to Oak Island in Nova Scotia's Mahone Bay next spring, announces Judge Fred L. Blair of Amherst, owner of treasure-trove rights on the island. Many seekers have failed because the spot where the gold is supposed to be buried is guarded—not by a pirate's ghost—but by the tide, which floods out the diggers and fills the excavation with sand and water.

NS historians admit the possibility of hidden loot but discount tall stories of fabulous treasure. They consider it likely to be considerably less than the large sums already spent in vain attempts to locate it.

■ In Winnipeg, two manufacturers thought that bologna, however much you adulterate it, is still bologna. But in court Community Food Stores Ltd., and the City Meat and Sausage Company were fined $230 for being too lavish with cereal in their products—garlic and wiener sausage and bologna.

■ At the Annual Convention of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers in Toronto, Major General Howard Kennedy, 57-year-old forester, said the cigar-chomping saloon operators and their gold-digging hostesses are going out of business in the Canadian backwoods.

The lumberjack of today is a reformed character "certainly different to the rough old-timers. Those men were a great mixture of good and bad . . . the men who now handle the timber have a family life. They eat better than the old-timers and they are not wild drinkers."

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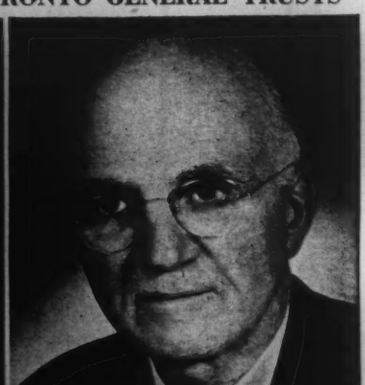

Gordon C. Lindsay

The retirement of W. G. Watson as Vice-President and General Manager of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, after fifty-two years active association with the Corporation, and his election as Honorary President, are announced by the President Charles McCrea, K.C.

Gordon C. Lindsay, C.B.E., Assistant General Manager since 1936, succeeds Mr. Watson as General Manager. The appointments of William H. Mowat (Vancouver) and of Donald K. Tow as Assistant General Managers, and of James Lang as Chief Estates Manager, are also announced. The appointment of A. Roy Courtice as an Assistant General Manager was announced last year.

In Canada's Leading Weekly

SATURDAY NIGHT

thought-provoking editorials
authoritative articles and reviews
news analysis

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OTTAWA VIEW

NEW CABINET POST

LIBERAL M.P.'s from Alberta aspiring to a Cabinet post will have to wait awhile. Alberta must be given a departmental minister (it is now represented only by Senator James Mackinnon without portfolio), but the Alberta Liberals are quite inexperienced, and are likely to be given a good try-out. A. F. Macdonald (Edmonton East) is already chairman of a committee, and he or some other Albertan might be made a Parliamentary Assistant next session. This could be preparation for a Cabinet post but would not commit the Prime Minister.

In the meantime the new department resulting from the reorganization of Mines and Resources and Reconstruction could be looked after by one of the present ministers with light departmental duties.

TORONTO'S CLAIM

TORONTO will not get a member in the Cabinet as long as there are seven other Ontario ministers out of 21. The seven include key men like C. D. Howe and Lester Pearson. Lionel Chevrier is doing well. Humphrey Mitchell would be difficult to replace as Minister of Labor. Paul Martin does not at present look like accepting the Provincial Leadership of Ontario. Dr. McCann is a Roman Catholic and would have to be replaced by another R.C. Colin Gibson shows no sign of wanting to move.

SOLDIER BACKS AIR FORCE

BROOKE Claxton, the Minister of National Defence, had the best of the defence debate. Defence is certainly not the department he would have chosen for himself, but, in spite of his rasping voice and sometimes irritable manner, he showed himself master of it. The most serious question of principle was the plea for greater concentration on air power, made by General Pearkes, VC, who heads the Conservative committee on defence. The problems involved are discussed in an article on page 10.

TWO IMPORTANT CLUES

THE MYSTERY of the unsavory combines affair centres on two clues. First is that Fred McGregor, for 24 years combines investigator, is still convinced that the flour-milling industry operated an illegal combine from long before the war until 1947. He still thinks his evidence could secure a conviction on prosecution. The Government blames him for not consulting Donald Gordon who by the time of his investigation had left the Prices Board. But he did consult Kenneth Taylor, who had succeeded Gordon as head of the board, and who knew of no assurances to the flour-millers to protect them from the Combines Act. Nor did the files of the WPTB reveal any. Nor did any of the millers themselves (with one exception) claim Government sanction.

Only after the McGregor report was placed before the Cabinet this year did Mr. Howe get Donald Gordon's statement about assurances to the flour-millers. They were given verbally, he says, to Charles Short, flour administrator and head of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, on two occasions. On one occasion no one else was present; on the other occasion there was one witness.

The second clue is the attitude of certain influential members of the Government to the whole philosophy of trust-busting. Mr. Garson, trying to deal with Mr. McGregor's report as a new and junior member of Cabinet, found strong feelings among some senior Ministers. The "tentative suggestions" for amendments to the Combines Act which Mr. Garson transmitted from the Cabinet to Mr. McGregor this year would unquestionably have drawn the teeth from the Act. They were withdrawn after Mr. McGregor's protests, but they may be brought up again next year.

First definite test of the Government's attitude to combines in general will come over Mr. McGregor's report on the rubber industry, which is one of two reports in preparation. This will be a tough one.

LITERARY LAPSE

■ Reflection on the housing debate led by Mr. R. H. Winters, Minister of Reconstruction: "Now is the winters of our discontent."

—Globe-Telegram

PEARKES: *For a better Air Force.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

index

Art	37	Ottawa View	4
Books	26	People	32
Business	53	Press	24
Capital Comment	5	Radio	23
Education	28	Religion	25
Features	10	Science	19
Films	31	Sports	34
Front Page	7	Theatre	30
Intermission	38	Then and Now	6
Lighter Side	51	U.K.	17
Medicine	18	U.S. Affairs	20
Music	36	World Affairs	15
Nat'l Round-Up	63	World of Women	39

cover

ONE of the most serious problems facing our defence planners is the possibility that fear of air attack might make it necessary to keep our forces in Canada when they are needed elsewhere. If the point of greatest danger is in Europe, Canadian air squadrons would be placed on the side-lines waiting for a sneak attack that might never come. Defence Minister Brooke Claxton and his planning board must be able to bring the utmost force to bear on the enemy at the decisive place and with the most up to date weapons. Michael Barkway poses some of the questions that are confronting the planners and eventually the whole nation.—*Capital Press.*

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Capital comment

The Dilemma of Defence

VERY little that was new came out when the Minister of National Defence (Hon. Brooke Claxton) made his statement last week on defence, but the event provided an opportunity for some sobering reflections and broad conclusions on this matter of paramount concern.

It is no enviable task, these days, to be responsible for national defence policy. At least twice in the debate that followed Mr. Claxton's statement, it was asserted that there is no defence against modern war. If there is no defence, literally, it is absurd to have a Department of National Defence at all. What such observers mean, presumably, is that with two warring sides anywhere near equal and both armed with the latest scientific devices, neither side can hope to prevent wholesale atomic destruction of urban areas and defence installations. It is generally accepted, too, that an aggressor in the present age could, if he so desired, strike an initial blow that would be staggering even if it were not decisive.

Once the die of war is cast, the motivation of all citizens is enormously simplified: there is only one fundamental purpose in the nation, which is to survive and to win. In between wars, in periods of "cold" war, as at the present, those responsible for defence policy are met continuously with a hopeless dilemma or predicament. This can be illustrated by examining Mr. Claxton's problem. If war is imminent, Canada's preparations are pathetically inadequate. If war is not imminent, about one-sixth of the National Governmental expenditure is being wasted, or something like that.

Logic of Events

Since it is impossible to measure with any assurance how imminent war is, and since the factors making for war or peace appear to shift in a marked manner from month to month, the only course left for such a country as Canada is to make itself as strong as it can without seriously impairing its peacetime economy, and meantime explore every possibility of reducing the threat of war. This policy is thrust upon Canada by the logic of events. It is not very reassuring in a world of titans and diabolical new weapons of destruction, but it is probably the best Canada can do, and a reasonable yard-stick of criticism is the measure of what Canada is at present doing toward this end.

There is a further baffling circumstance so far as the average commentator and citizen are concerned. It is an offence, under the Official Secrets Act, to disclose information intended or likely to be of value to a possible or apprehended enemy. Much of the value of defensive weapons lies in the extent to which any possible enemy can be kept from knowing much about them. The same applies to defence works and dispositions of forces. From the viewpoint of the Chiefs of Staff, including the head of the Defence Research Board, the ideal state of affairs would be complete silence about Canada's defences, including even the sums of money annually set aside for defraying the cost. This is possible in a dictatorship, but not in a democracy.

No More Isolation

Another aspect which makes the task of those entrusted with developing North American defence policy much more grave and onerous than in the past is that science and invention have destroyed our old geographic isolation. Twice before in our own time we have been saved from subjugation by space, which gave us time.

So long as that was likely to happen the 'nuclear' theory of mobilization could be entertained. Small cadres or frameworks of units could be maintained with the hope that after hostilities had commenced they could be expanded into fully-staffed armies, navies and air-forces. That day has ended. A lightning attack on North America, even if no more than of a diversionary nature, may be expected to signalize the beginning of the next war, if a war comes.

Canada is currently spending nearly $400 millions on defence, and several tens of thousands of her finest young men are engaged in what is, taking the economy as a whole, (and for that matter in terms of their own personal and cultural development) largely a negative and barren effort. Yet the society of which they form a vital part would consider such participation modest enough if war became imminent.

Nor is the dollar cost excessive. A per capita annual expenditure of $28.37 for freedom is not oppressive in a day when the gross national income is running around $15 billions. There are over five million Canadians employed at various occupations, and thus the devotion of 50,000 to national defence cannot be regarded as abnormally high.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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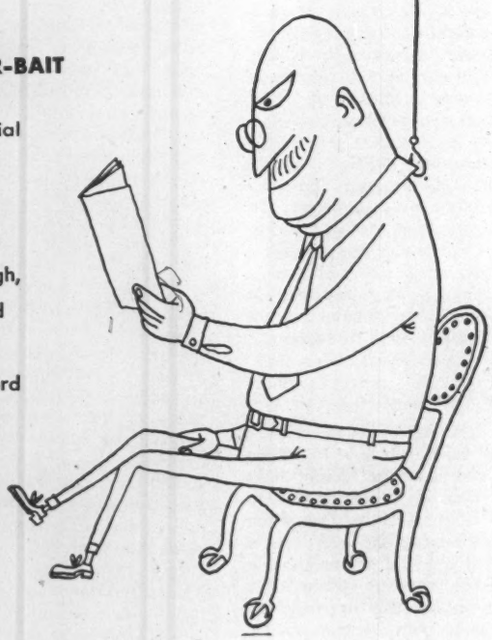

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P9-7

then and now

Birthday: 95th, Nov. 27; The Hon. Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth, Senator, Toronto. Sir Allen was one of Canada's three representatives at the funeral of King Edward VII in London, May, 1910.

Birthday: 50th, Nov. 27; Brigadier Albert Edward Duncier Tremain, Montreal, Que.

Retirement: Hugh D. Scully, Canadian Consul-General in New York since 1943, the first to hold the post. Kenneth A. Green, former High Commissioner to Australia will succeed him at the end of the year.

Death: Oliver E. Woods, 64, one of Canada's leading oboists who once toured with Sousa's band and later played with New York Symphony Orchestra. One of the organizers of the Toronto Symphony in which he played for many years.

Death: Colonel Edward C. Dean, 81, active in the Canadian Militia for 38 years. A veteran of World War I he was afterwards stationed in Halifax, Quebec City, Saint John, NB, London, and Toronto. Retired in 1930 to Toronto, and grew prize roses.

Death: Lt.-Col. Thomas Alexander Beasley, 57, veteran of two world wars and descendant of Richard Beasley, first white settler of Hamilton, Ont.

Death: Flavio Belfanti, 37, partner and well-known host in Angelo's Hotel, Toronto; in Mattawa, Ont., Hospital.

Death: Mrs. Kate Laight, 64, one of the first women to be appointed a Special Constable in the RCMP; in Regina.

Death: Hallie Clifton Burlingham, 72, Clerk of the Court at Battleford, Sask., and Deputy Sheriff for 32 years; of a heart attack.

Death: Gordon Perry, well-known Quebec musician and sportsman; in Quebec after a lengthy illness.

Death: Mrs. William Kinley, 96, pioneer schoolteacher of Manitoba; in Winnipeg. A native of Maine, educated in Nova Scotia, she started teaching in Winnipeg in 1881.

Death: Muriel Drummond McCarthy, 73, wife of Leighton McCarthy, Toronto lawyer and Canada's first Ambassador to the U.S.; in Toronto.

Death: Henry G. Cox, 85, formerly Chief Inspector with the Department of Game and Fisheries for 36 years.

Death: Bill Bridge, former NHL star; at Kirkland Lake, Ont., where he had been ill for some time.

Death: Horace W. Cookson, 70, General Manager of the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Regina.

Death: Charles E. Knowles, head of a Galt, Ont., printing firm and one of the deans of Canadian curling.

Death: A. B. MacLachlan, 50, prominent businessman of Watrous, Sask., of a heart attack.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 7 November 22, 1949

Law-breaking Ministers

UPON one historic occasion Mr. St. Laurent, then Minister of Justice, being asked in the House of Commons whether there were any secret orders-in-council whose existence he had not revealed to the House, replied that there were none. There was at that time a secret order-in-council which empowered the Minister and his police force to perform the actions which they actually did perform in connection with the Gouzenko information about Russian espionage; and Mr. St. Laurent subsequently explained that this order had slipped his mind.

It would be interesting to know what answer Mr. St. Laurent would have given if anybody had asked, during the last eight months, whether there were any reports made by the Commissioner of the Combines Act which the Government was required by that Act to lay before Parliament and had not brought forward. For there was a most important report on the milling industry, which there is every reason to believe had given the cabinet a good deal of perturbation, and which the law required it to lay before Parliament within fifteen days of its receipt; and it had not done so. Did Mr. St. Laurent forget this also?

These two acts of suppression—however unintentional the first one may have been—are symptomatic of an attitude towards Parliament which cannot, we think, be paralleled by any corresponding acts during the long regime of Mr. King, and which was certainly never approached by any of his predecessors. It is a most dangerous attitude, and one which, if allowed to go unrebuked, will extend eventually to even more important matters, if that be possible.

That the report was unjust to the milling industry, and that the Government would have been ill advised to take action upon it, is in our opinion entirely true, but has nothing to do with the case. The law does not say that the Government may suppress any report by the Commissioner which causes it uneasiness, or with which it disagrees, or which it thinks likely to cause undue agitation in the public mind. The law says that the reports of the Commissioner shall be made public within fifteen days; and the whole object of that provision was, as our Ottawa correspondent pointed out last week, to put the reports beyond the reach of any possible political pressures.

In the United Kingdom, we do not hesitate to state, the unearthing of a situation such as this would lead to the resignation of at least the Minister chiefly concerned. If the political atmosphere of Canada were as healthy as that of the United Kingdom—if electors demanded the same standards of their responsible rulers, and if rulers had the same sense of obligation to Parliament and to the country—the same result would follow here.

Freedom and Subsidy

A NATION which possesses large foreign investments, and can therefore command a large income in the form of foreign exchange, is in no way embarrassed by the fact of having to import foodstuffs and industrial raw materials in order to keep itself going. That was the condition of Great Britain a generation ago.

A nation which, having no foreign investments, still has to import foodstuffs and industrial raw materials to keep itself going is in a very difficult position, since it can be squeezed by nations which have an ample supply of foreign exchange and are not under compulsion to spend it. That is the condition of Great Britain today, and the nation which can do most of the squeezing is the United States.

Great Britain can acquire foreign exchange today only by the export of her finished manufactures. But the United States has a virtual monopoly grip on the foreign exchange market, partly by her holdings of foreign investments which give her a claim to income in that form, and partly by her ability to supply many kinds of goods which are in urgent demand and which other countries cannot produce.

It is extremely questionable whether Great Britain can, with her present supply of labor (in the sense of man-hours of industrial work) and her present standard of living, produce enough manufactured goods over and above her home needs to pay for all the imports which she must have in order to produce those goods and feed her people. The accent in that statement is on the words "man-hours of industrial labor" and "present standard of living". The imported foodstuffs and raw materials consumed in Britain were formerly paid for, so far as the foreign exchange supply was concerned, by the income of the British overseas investor. That income no longer exists. The imports must therefore be paid for by foreign exchange earned by the British worker producing more and consuming less,—or they will have to be paid for by other nations which are willing to subsidize Britain as an outpost of democracy off the coast of Europe.

Nations do not subsidize other nations without demanding a good deal to say about their internal affairs. Britain appears to have the choice between working harder, consuming less and being a free people, and on the other hand working no harder, consuming no less, and being a subsidized dependency on the United States.

What Is a Palooka?

THE Hamilton Spectator referred editorially the other day to "the type of person who will stealthily invade a game sanctuary and slay protected wild life" as "just another palooka with a gun". *The Spectator* was undoubtedly trying to express a feeling of contempt for this personage which we enthusiastically share; but we wonder whether it was using the right language.

We know nothing of the cant or jargon of sport, to which sphere the term "palooka" belongs; but we cannot believe that the term is now as abusive as *The Spectator's* use of it suggests. It seems to have been originally employed to designate a poor or awkward performer in almost any sort of sport, and most specifically a third-rate pugilist; there was no suggestion of his being unsportsmanlike or of low character. The word has now for some years been used as the

OTTAWA SENATE 1969?

name of a personage, "Joe Palooka", in the comic strips, and the character in question is not only the nearest thing to a gentleman in that entire field of artistic creation, but also an excellent fighter. We think the word is in process of being transferred to a much more admirable class of persons than the Hamilton paper has in mind.

Fun In the Senate

THE Senate does not have much fun in the course of its dignified proceedings, but it had enough to keep it in good temper for a day recently when Senator Paterson of Thunder Bay read it an article from a morning newspaper describing the manner in which the Upper House had been taken to task by the Lower House "for being out of date". The Senate had sent to the Commons a Bill entitled (quite properly) "An Act Respecting the British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland" of which Senator Paterson was the sponsor. Upon the reading of this title by the Speaker of the Commons, A. L. Smith, PC from Calgary West, said that Newfoundland was now part of Canada and "I think the Bill should be referred back to the Senate and they should be told to get their English straight".

The joke of course lies in the fact that the purpose of the Bill was to change the name of the society to make it conform with the new conditions, by removing the term "Newfoundland" from the title, but it obviously had to be introduced with the name of the society as it existed, and would continue to exist, until the Bill was passed and took effect. Neither the mover of the Bill nor even the Senate itself can change the name of the society until the Bill has gone through the regular procedure. Mr. Paterson said he desired to associate himself with Senator Lambert in protesting "against the continual belittling of this body", and was loudly applauded by his fellow-members.

The belittling was unfortunately not confined to the debates of the Commons. Mr. Paterson said that the newspaper report of the Smith utterance "was despatched clear across Canada by the Canadian Press", and in Ottawa it was headed "Senate Reminded Newfoundland Part of Canada" by the *Ottawa Citizen*. Corrections of things like that seldom catch up with the original error. It is a tough business being a Senator and hearing one's Chamber constantly belittled by unsympathetic Commoners who get space in the press.

No Mandate On Constitution

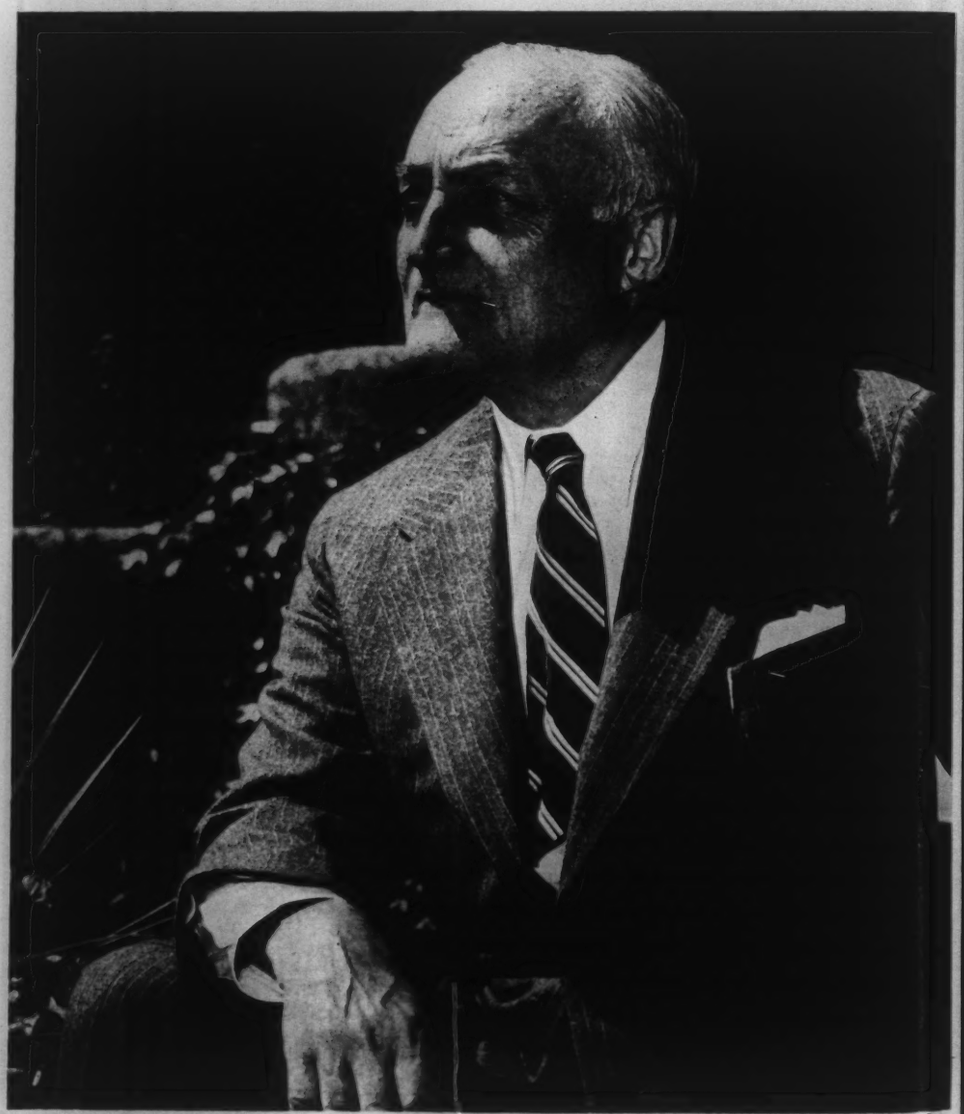
WE ARE being forced to the conclusion that the Canadian people have done practically no thinking about the method by which their constitution should be amended. The present discussion is being carried on in terms which suggest that there is no third alternative to the two policies of having the constitution amended by the Dominion Parliament at its own will or having it incapable of being amended except with the consent of all or a certain number of the provincial legislatures. Our own opinion is that neither of these methods is suited to the special conditions of this country.

We believe neither in the contract theory of the constitution nor in the theory of the absolute sovereignty of parliament. The former amounts to a theory of the absolute sovereignty of the provincial legislatures and implies the right of any province to withdraw from the contract and from the nation if it is dissatisfied with the way in which the contract is working or if it desires an amendment and cannot secure the consent of the other provinces. The latter implies that the constitution, outside of the "reserved" clauses, is no more binding than any other act of the parliament. This is a theory which may be workable in a unitary state like Great Britain with a constitution which is unwritten and wholly traditional but we regard it as extremely dangerous in a mixed state like Canada.

The parliament of Great Britain may be, and quite possibly is, elected among other purposes for the purpose of making whatever alterations in the constitution the people may desire. The parliament of Canada is not in our opinion elected for anything of the kind. The voters of Canada did not in the last election give the slightest consideration to the question of what alterations should be made in the Canadian constitution and the present parliament has no mandate to make any such alterations whatever. We fully believe that the people of Canada desire the control of their constitution to be taken over from the British parliament but it does not in the least follow that they desire that control or any part of it to be taken over by the Canadian parliament. We are frankly amazed at the extent of the responsibility which it is proposed that parliament should assume over matters which the Canadian people have been accustomed to regard as sacred and almost immutable.

Most Favored Nation

THE Most Favored Nation clause has been under attack for some considerable time, but it has probably never been attacked so effectively by so small a weapon as the book by Henry Drummond Wolff entitled "Declaration of Independence and Interdependence" (Hutchinson, 7s 6d), which has only 60 pages of text and about a hundred pages of appendices. The clause is the device by which the United States compels every nation desirous of making a trade treaty with it to grant it the full benefit of any and all concessions which that country may make to any other country, and this without any reciprocal consid-



—Capital Press

SOMEBODY *is always belittling the Senate, complains Senator Norman Paterson of Thunder Bay.*

Atlantic Bridge

SOME are who say a stream divides, a bridge
Communicates. How shall we rate the sea
That makes a pact of freedom? Unity
Involves disparity. Will changing tide
Companioning the moon's arch lunacide
Make men alert to cosmic harmony?
The shore that keeps a neighbor's heritage
Assures a neighbor's keel safe anchorage.
The span of contact leaves the spirit free
To come or go; as all for each provide
Security of purpose, vision wide
As that unconstant ocean constantly
A benison, each one for all, as he
Who spans the space of waters with a bridge.

J. R. G. ADAMS

eration although the country enjoying the original concession may have granted large privileges in return.

Now that the U.S. dollar is something of which every nation is in desperate need, and the ability to export to the U.S. is therefore a *sine qua non*, the American government can practically compel the granting to it of a Most Favored Nation treaty whenever and wherever it desires. The result, as Mr. Drummond Wolff makes pretty clear, is the absolute blocking of many greatly needed bilateral and multilateral (which is not omnilateral) arrangements. Yet the United States has itself adopted an escape clause in all its tariff agreements since a Presidential Executive Order of February 25, 1947, which clause requires that the U.S. shall be free to withdraw any of its concessions if the article involved is imported in a way or to an extent "to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of like or similar articles."

The manufacture of wooden nutmegs is believed to have ceased in Connecticut, but its practitioners have probably merely removed to the District of Columbia. The Declaration of Independence proposed by Mr. Drummond Wolff would be in effect a serving of notice on the United States that this kind of trading in trade privileges is not acceptable to a large number of nations, headed by those of the British Commonwealth. Whether, even with such allies, Canada is in a position to declare economic war on the United States is a very interesting question. Our fire power is definitely below that of the "enemy."

Revival of Berlioz

THE other day the great church of Notre Dame in Montreal was crammed to the doors with an audience assembled to hear the first performance in Canada of a work more than a century old, the "Requiem" of Hector Berlioz, by an orchestra of one hundred and a choir of three hundred under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham. The dimensions of orchestra, choir and auditorium were none too great for this amazing work, which could scarcely have been performed at all—certainly not in a manner to satisfy Sir Thomas—in any less favorable conditions. That the conditions could be provided was due to the energy and efficiency of that remarkable organization, the Montreal Festivals Inc., whose governing board of thirty-six includes most of the "big names" of the city, with Mme. Athanase David as founder and president, and secondly to the authorities of Notre Dame who granted the use of that vast edifice. The orchestra was that of the Festivals; the choir was a combination of the English-language Elgar Choir under B. E. Chadwick and the French-language Berlioz Choir under Marcel Laurencelle. The extent of the musical enthusiasm of the audience may be gauged from the fact that some four thousand of them had paid four dollars apiece for their seats—and they did not come to hear star artists, for there is only one small solo in the whole work, and that was sung by a Montrealer: They were richly rewarded.

The rise of Berlioz in popularity—which is by no means confined to French audiences—is easily explained. He is the apotheosis of nineteenth-century romanticism; and we have just reached the necessary distance from that romanticism to replace the revolt against it with a considerable nostalgia for it. (We shall not go romantic ourselves, but we shall appreciate the honest and natural romanticism of a period to which it is genuinely native and which we are beginning to envy.) Moreover the adjective "grandiose", which can be applied to almost everything Berlioz wrote, has lost many of its former frightening overtones. We have dicovered that a great deal of Wagner is extremely grandiose—and incidentally that he borrowed a great deal of his technique of the grandiose from Berlioz.

The Requiem is as romantic as anything that its composer ever wrote. It is not an expression of the religious feeling of the composer himself, but an effort at a dramatic portrayal of the feelings of the Middle Ages which gave rise to the Dies Irae poem, precisely as Victor Hugo depicts those same feelings in his novels and plays. The audience is expected to be interested and thrilled by them, but not to share them. The composer's intention, in his own words, was that "of producing musically the grand spectacle of the Dies Irae Sequence", and the word "spectacle" is obviously used in the theatrical sense. That some of the audience were hesitant about applauding was due not to the music but to the sacred character of the edifice.

What Is the Church For?

A GROUP of students at Trinity and Wycliffe Colleges in Toronto, with some help from the faculties, has revived a periodical which first appeared in 1942 with the title *Canada and Christendom*. The first issue, which has recently been sent out, promises some serious and very worthwhile discussion of the fundamental problems facing the modern church. Although the editors and contributors are exclusively Anglican, every denomination will profit by the undertaking if it can make good its promise.

In the first issue an article by Dean Thomas Bailey stresses the fresh approach which we shall look for in *Canada and Christendom*. Dean Bailey is in charge of residents at the Anglican Training College of the University of British Columbia, and he discusses the ideology behind the Canadian civilization which we so glibly call Christian. It is an ideology, he says, which bases itself on vague terms like "principles of Christianity" or "Christian ethics", but ignores (if it does not repudiate) Christian doctrine. It is the ideology which has transformed Christmas from the feast of the Incarnation into a self-indulgent enjoyment of a vapid and undirected "good will". It is bidding fair, says Dean Bailey, "to take over the Church of God".

The fundamental doctrinal basis which the editors of *Canada and Christendom* seem determined to reassert is, indeed, not conspicuous in most of our Canadian churches, Anglican or other; but without it the nice comfortable platitudes of so-called "Christian ethics" become no more than a matter of personal preference. The advantage of diluting the Christian gospel to the milk-and-water consistency of "Christian ethics" is that "it brings in the crowds with the collection". But is that what the Church of God is for?

Canada and Christendom is so misguided as to say that it is designed for "Canadian students and clergy". But if it will continue to address itself to the questions adumbrated in the first issue, it should appeal to all Canadians who are not ashamed to admit that we are all "students", particularly in the most vital of human studies, which is theology.

Funereal Cereal

("The finding of live ammunition in recent shipments of grain to Fort William is bothering the Board of Grain Commissioners."—Canadian Press item.)

DISCOVERING shot in Canadian grain
Results in officially-recognized pain;
Commissioners view with a lachrymose eye
Live bullets in barley and rounds in the rye.

But why should it bother the worthy Commission
When rye, wheat and barley contain ammunition?
The cereal suffers no damage; the fact is
If I were in charge I'd encourage the practice.

Consider that shipments (complete with artillery)
Designed for despatch to the nearest distillery
(Changed into products at costs that appal)
Need never be sent to such places at all:

Consumers can purchase direct from the farm
Tax-free and effectual shots in the arm!

J. E. P.

passing show

"WHERE McGregor sits is the head of the table". But the Government took away the table.

Funny how many people hit the ceiling when the rent ceiling is lifted.

Maple leaves have mysteriously disappeared from the funnels of the ships of the Royal Canadian Navy. But don't maple leaves disappear every autumn anyhow?

Silver linings. On the day the 25 per cent rent boost was announced, the cost of living index went down one-tenth of one per cent.

The CBC is sponsoring a Canadian song-writing competition. Now don't get too excited; they want the songs to be not only Canadian but good.

Canada's population has almost exactly doubled in forty years. And after all it hasn't hurt us much.

The employment situation must be pretty good when Toronto papers carry a two-inch ad calling for one junior office boy.

The Navy is the Silent Service, but mutism and mutiny are not the same thing.

Following the visit of Nehru to Vancouver, the *Province's* columnist announces that his little daughter wants a Pandit for Christmas. Only a baby one, we hope.

A new blood bath of war will dig the grave of capitalism, says a Russian diplomat. But a bath is an awkward implement for digging.

The trouble with people who are always saying that peace is possible is that they want you to act as if war were impossible.

Mr. St. Laurent says that in the June elections "all the trump cards were on our side". But the Government was dealing, and the way the McGregor Report card got to the bottom of the pack was not exactly straight shuffling.

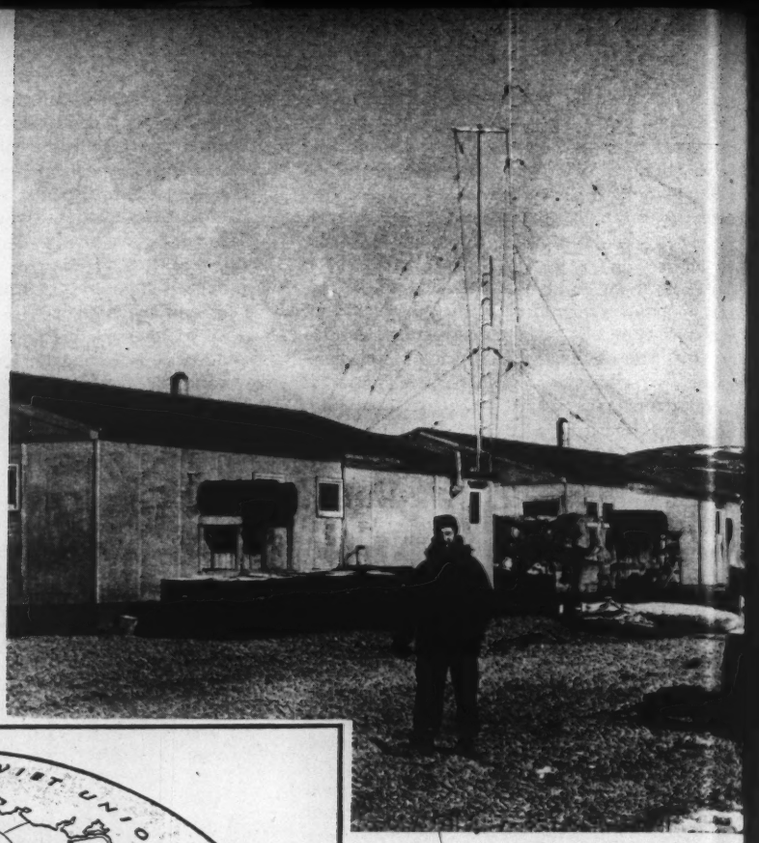
In Moscow the heir apparent should not be too apparent, or he may disappear altogether.

We don't believe that Canadian labor, as some people suggest, has only a choice between being Red-ridden and being bed-ridden.

Lucy says she doesn't like the CBC National News rule against reporting provincial by-elections. Some of them are just as much fun as Stage 50.

CANADA TAKES A CHANCE IN AIR DEFENCE

by Michael Barkway



—RCN

AT *the joint Canadian-U.S. weather station on Cornwallis Island, N.W.T., Lloyd Cope is the officer-in-charge.*

WHEN Orson Welles produced a radio play some years ago describing an attack on North America by men from Mars, alarmed citizens of the United States threw the telephone system into chaos and defence officials into despair.

When the allies in the last war had a desperate need of all the fighter aircraft they could get overseas, the RCAF was compelled to keep a minimum of three fighter squadrons, and for more than a year as many as 13 squadrons, at home in Canada — to provide anxious Canadians with protection which was largely imaginary against an attack that was never probable and in fact was never made.

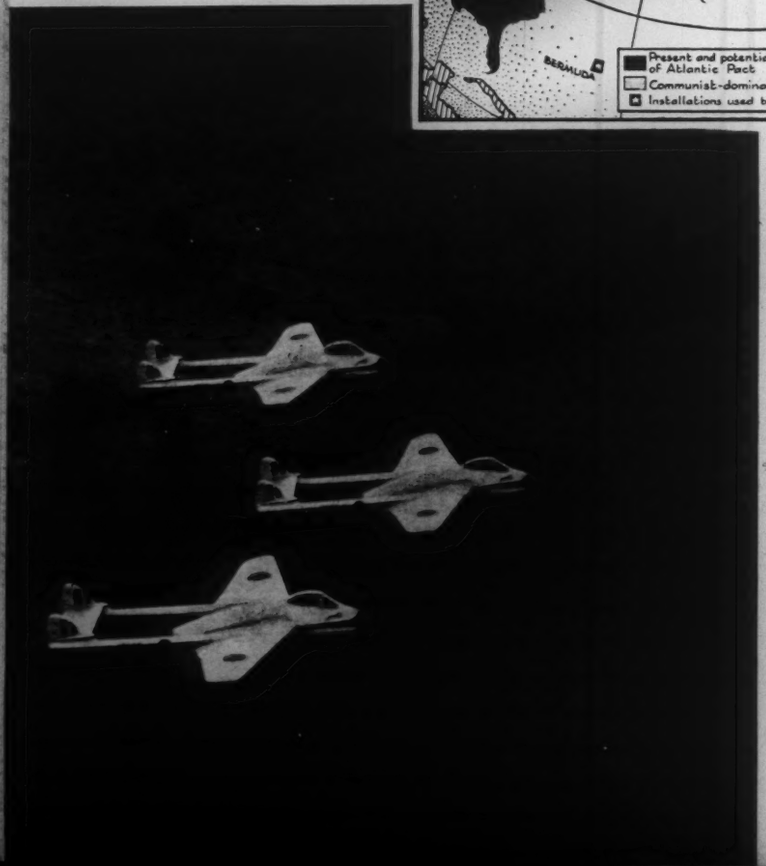
When an exercise was carried out this summer on the Alaska Highway to test the training of one airborne battalion a public outcry was raised because the aircraft used were said to be out-of-date and, it was said, the Canadian North was entirely unprotected.

"If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

What would be the reaction of the Canadian and American people if, in a state of war with Russia, one real bomb were to be dropped on North America?

One high authority said: "If the Russians dropped a bomb with a loud plop into Great Slave Lake, there would be such an outcry that we might have to keep all our forces sitting at home waiting to be attacked."

This is one of the most serious problems facing our defence planners.



—RCAF

FIGHTER *aeroplanes like these Vampire Jets are obsolete before the first model is off the draughting board.*

All defence plans have to be based on certain hypotheses which it is impossible to argue publicly. The first, and the most secret, is the estimate of the earliest date at which armed aggression is to be feared. Recruiting, acquirement of weapons, replacement of obsolescent arms, training and even factory production must be aimed towards a certain date. The armed forces can't have a new car every year: their aim must be to have the maximum concentration of modern armament at the date of the greatest apprehended danger.

The second crucial hypothesis is where and in what conditions the war is likely to be fought. Canada's answer to this has been given publicly. We shall not be involved in war, the Government says, unless it is a general war in which our allies are also involved; and the point of greatest danger is Europe.

The object of all strategy is to bring the utmost possible force to bear on the enemy at the decisive point. If the decisive point is in Europe, it is in Europe that the forces of the democratic alliance should be concentrated.

This is not playing Robin Hood. It is putting our forces where they will be most effective for the defence of Canada. For if the Russians overrun Europe while our armies and air forces are sitting passively at home waiting to be attacked, our last state will be infinitely worse than the first.

Canadian strategy calls for the maximum possible force to be sent overseas and the smallest necessary minimum to be kept at home for passive defence.

But how is the necessary minimum to be decided?

For every reason, geographic, political and strategic, we must assume that the Russians will be heavily committed in Europe. No Russian land force can be brought to attack North America, unless it is a small airborne force which would be sacrificed for the sake of its nuisance value. To guard against that the Canadian Army is training an airborne brigade group, which is the most any authority thinks necessary. Some think it is too much.

But if the Russians are committed in Europe they would presumably try to keep as many of our forces as they could locked up in North America. And the obvious way for them to try would be by air attack.

Attack is Possible

Russia certainly has bombers which could reach the west coast, drop their load and get back to Russia. It is questionable if she could bomb the eastern or central industrial regions and get the bombers back, but a one-way flight would be well worth-while if an atomic bomb could be dropped on an important target.

It would be very strange, the defence experts think, if some attacks were not made. What sort of defence could we put up?

The realistic answer is based on these facts:

1. In the last war, defence forces called it a victory if they could get down ten per cent of an attacking bomber force. Nobody dreamt then, and nobody dreams now, that you can stop all the bombers from getting through.

2. Your chance of stopping any of them is nil (except by fluke) unless you have an early warning radar system which can get the fighters into the air in the bombers' path. The radar system must be capable of plotting the attackers' course continuously and of guiding your fighters to them.

3. A radar system round the Far North is quite impossible. Radar stations are not arranged in a screen but in a grid. They require the most complicated system of land communications to connect all the points with the central control. Whatever Canada can put up in the way of a radar network will have to be within the range of a detailed land-communications system.

4. Since you can't cover the whole of Canada's vast land area, the sensible thing is to try to cover the vulnerable areas. You must guess what the enemy is most likely to attack and calculate the points you least want him to attack; protect them and be thankful if he wastes his bombs on some place that is not vital to you.

This is the basis on which Canada's defence is being planned. The officers responsible know that they will be attacked and criticized by every section of the country (and it will be most of the country) which thinks it is not getting enough attention. But a little has to be spread over a lot, and the only way to spread it is to put it where you need it and make provision for moving it if you find you've calculated wrong.

The radar installations which the RCAF is gradually acquiring are all "transportable." That is to say they are not mobile in the sense of being mounted on wheels, but they can be packed up and moved wherever a train can take them. Their locations are, of course, highly secret. If the enemy knew where they were he could avoid them.

—RCAF

NEW *head of the North West Command is Air Vice Marshal Dunlap.*

Europe Comes First

But if every Canadian from Prince Rupert to St. John's expects the RCAF to protect him from Russian bombs he is living in a fool's paradise. It can't be done, and it couldn't be done if we spent the whole $375 millions of this year's defence budget on nothing but radar and fighter defence.

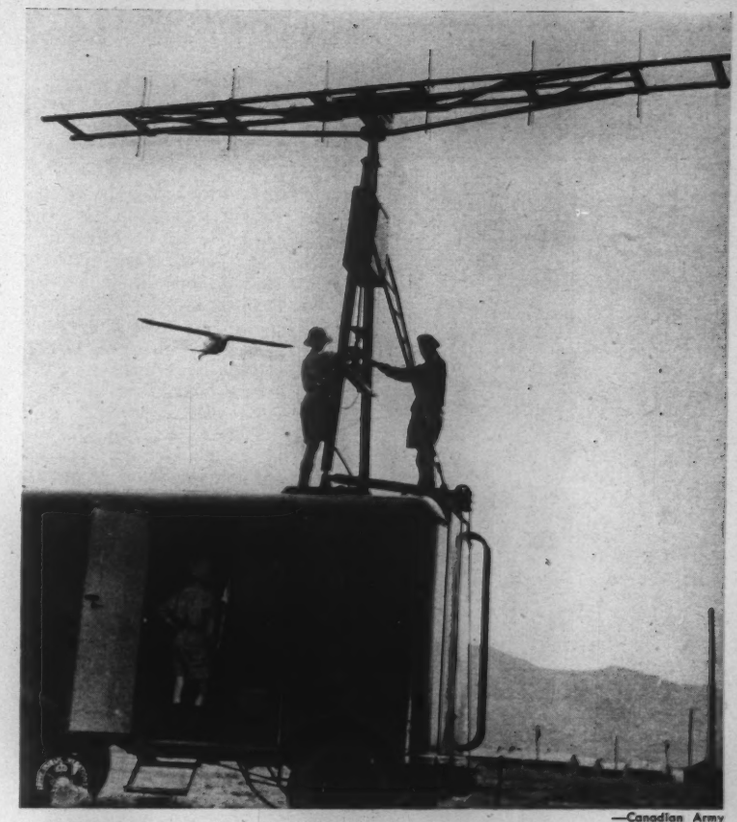
The best we can hope is that our air defences might confuse and divert any attacking force, and with luck destroy a proportion of it—but probably not a very high proportion.

The question is how much of our available air forces we ought to keep at home in Canada for this purpose. Look at the European situation, too.

The first essential to oppose an initial Russian onslaught in Europe would be air superiority. North American land forces could not get into the fighting line for some months at least. North American air forces *could* get there immediately and could do more than anything else to help the European armies to hold the line until land reinforcements arrive.

Apart from the United Kingdom the western European powers are not notably strong in the air, though they are organizing an efficient ground control system and starting to build up their air forces, mostly with British types of aircraft.

Canada at present has ten auxiliary squadrons and two regular force fighter squadrons. The auxiliary squadrons, according to plan, could be ready for operations within a few months of an emergency, but probably not sooner. What increase we shall make in the regular squadrons remains to be determined. But the present rate of expenditure would have to be substantially increased to bring it up to a dozen. (In the last war we kept 13 squadrons on the two coasts between 1942 and 1943.)



—Canadian Army

ACCORDING *to the recording of the radar equipment of these army cadets at Vernon, B.C., there is an aircraft overhead. Most radar units are transportable.*

This year for the first time the Air Force is getting the largest share of the defence budget, nearly 39 per cent against 33 per cent for the Army and 19 for the Navy.

The cost of all equiment is going up by leaps and bounds. The Fairchild packet transport, for example, which would make ideal transport for the Army's new airborne brigade, costs more than half a million dollars. An early warning radar station costs from 2½ to 3½ million. The F 86's being built by Canadair are more than $300,000 each without engines, armament or radar.

At present the two permanent fighter squadrons are equipped with Vampires and six of the ten auxiliary squadrons also have some of them. The Vampires will be replaced with F 86's as they come off the Montreal production line.

The XC 100 twin-engined long range fighter under development by Avro at Malton, Ont., will also be in production soon.

Formation of new squadrons will be a costly business and in the background lies the tricky question: are we to keep these squadrons at home, or are we to throw in our might to stop the Russian armies rolling over western Europe—the only might we could get there quickly?

This is the 64 billion dollar question. One way to answer it is to say that we should spend a lot more on defence. Some of the defence experts wish we would. But extra money for defence can come only by cutting down other expenses such as social services or by increasing taxation. The Government doesn't believe in doing either. It thinks it is more important to keep taxation at a reasonable level and to maintain a healthy economy. This is a calculated weighing of risks. If the international situation changed drastically the calculation might be different.

But it's no use fooling ourselves with imaginary defences. And it's worth asking whether—if the occasion ever arises—Canadians would have the nerve to let our forces join in the decisive battles overseas, or whether we would insist on keeping them passive at home on the chance that a Russian bomber might one day come in their direction.

—RCAF

IN *Washington as chief of staff is Air Vice Marshal H. L. Campbell.*

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Man Who Beguiles

Canadian Welfare Council Director Works for Human Happiness and French-English Understanding

by Anne Fromer

ASK THE AVERAGE man in the street: "Who is Richard Davis?" and a few might know that he is Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council. But the majority would undoubtedly answer with a blank look.

Yet Mr. Davis is a particularly important person to the man in the street. Probably more than any other Canadian he is involved in his fellow citizens' day-to-day welfare.

R. E. G. Davis and the Council see to it that the average Canadian gets the maximum value from the $880,000,000 which Federal, Provincial, Municipal and private social service agencies will spend this year on the well-being of Canadians—the largest single outlay for any one purpose from the nation's purse.

Davis sees himself and the Council as a catalyst rather than an executive body.

"We give them a table to put their feet under and get together—French and English, people from city and country, East and West, civil servants and community chest executives."

Something More

Davis's friends maintain, however, that he gives "them" something more than that. He gives them an atmosphere in which getting together is singularly easy, because of his presence. As Dr. Sidney Smith, president of the University of Toronto, remarked at a time when he was associated with Davis in YMCA activities: "There's a man who can beguile . . . he can take people who are poles apart in attitude and make them meet amicably at the equator."

But the council gives more than that. It conducts research into all phases of social service. Its main divisions are concerned with child and family welfare, public welfare, community chests and recreation. The division heads travel the length and breadth of the country giving first-hand counselling to member organizations.

Davis sees the role of the welfare worker as similar to that of doctors, or firemen or auto mechanics—"people who look after things that go wrong, take care of the casualties."

The "casualties" he defines as "the people who find the going tough in our modern, high-speed, predominantly urban, industrialized society. The people who can't quite save enough for their old age; the skilled workers who lose a hand at a machine, the widows, the breadwinners who come down with a weak heart; the children who are abandoned, mistreated; husbands and wives who can't get along together; the millions of Canadians who find life "not what it used to be."

"Life *isn't* like it used to be, either, when most of us lived on the farm. One misfortune, and many of us are done for. We can't build our own houses, raise our own food, or make our own clothes. Often we are completely at the mercy of events over which we have not the slightest control.

"It seems to be the price we pay for our democratic freedom—and the Canadian Welfare Council aims to make the price payable in dollars, not human lives and happiness."

Davis believes that "social casualties" can best be treated by a "welfare state". In fact, he sees it as part of the primary concern of his job. But he insists that the term must be clearly defined. His conception of the welfare state bears no resemblance to the academic left-winger's heaven or the die-hard Tory's purgatory. It would be neither a police state nor a bureaucracy nor a benevolent dictatorship.

"It would", he says, "simply be a welfare state in its literal sense, a state with a complete program of social security. It is essential, if democracy is to outlive and outfight the totalitarian philosophies."

—Capital Press

NOT *Red Heaven or Tory Purgatory.*

Davis has definite ideas on the ingredients of the welfare state. Public welfare, he believes, must provide the basic services, but cannot do the job alone. Private welfare will always have a vital part to play. It is particularly vital as a "pioneer" influence, reaching out in new spheres, doing the "advance guard" work until public welfare catches up.

Davis spent the first twenty-five years of his life getting an education for his welfare service career. Born in Toronto fifty-five years ago, he took a BA at the University of Toronto and then went for his MA to McGill, where he could be within speaking distance of Canada's other culture. He rounded out his education with post-graduate work at Columbia University, the London School of Economics, and a tour of Europe.

Davis has been described as "bilingual in attitude," and that applies both to his public and private life. For example, his efforts to cement French-English relations in the social service field has drawn from Father Levesque, Dean of Social Science at Laval University, this tribute: "No man has worked harder or more sincerely than Mr. Davis to further French-English understanding."

At home, when his son Eric, now seven, reached the stage of demanding that the comics be read to him, Davis obliged by reading him the French version of the popular comics, as carried by the Quebec papers. With the rather startling result that when the youngster attained the age of literacy he refused to accept the English originals as genuine.

Started With Y.M.C.A.

His career started as secretary of the London, Ontario, YMCA, and he stayed in "Y" work for over 20 years, becoming personnel secretary in the national office.

Davis set higher standards for YMCA workers, and set about broadening their outlook. He felt that, in addition to the usual "Y" program, young people should also be helped to prepare for the responsibilities of citizenship. He organized a summer school in public affairs for the professional staff—a school which later became the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, better known as the Couchiching Conference.

During the war, when the "Y" was devoted largely to work with servicemen, Davis began to wonder what would become of these youngsters after the war. He foresaw the danger that they might become a neglected, forgotten group, as in depression days. To offset that possibility, he took a leading part in organizing the Canadian Youth Commission, of which he became Director.

In three years of exhaustive research, surveys, and personal interviews it amassed enough information and case stories to complete twelve reports covering jobs, education, citizenship, religion, family life, health, education—everything that concerns youth.

Outstanding for the Job

When the directorship of the Canadian Welfare Council became open in 1946 (Dr. George Davidson having been appointed Deputy Minister of Welfare), Davis was the outstanding candidate for the job.

He habitually works twelve hours a day, and takes twice-yearly field trips across Canada. Consequently, his hobbies are relegated to his annual vacation with his family at Golden Lake, near Algonquin Park, when he paints for relaxation — frequently twelve hours a day!

Although Davis directs an ever-expanding organization—in three years the Council staff has doubled, the number of projects increased tenfold—he bears little resemblance to a high-pressure executive. "It seems that other people delegate jobs to me faster than I can delegate to them," he once complained wryly. His desk is buried in papers, he writes his own speeches, and no graphs adorn his walls.

"Did you ever", he asks, "try to chart human happiness?"

Mr. King: Politician vs Human Being

by B. K. Sandwell

QUITE a long time ago we were obliged in the course of duty to peruse a work which purported to be a biography of Generalissimo Stalin, and which was written by a professional biographer of the living great. We are forcibly reminded of that work by the volume "Mackenzie King of Canada" which has just come from the pen of H. Reginald Hardy (Oxford University Press, $3.50), and which is at least the largest account of the former Prime Minister that has yet been produced.

The resemblances are due to the exceedingly second-hand character of the materials available to the author in both cases. Mr. Hardy has been a member of the Ottawa Press Gallery for many years, but it is no discredit to his powers of observation and comprehension to say that he gives one the impression that he is writing about somebody whom he never saw in his life—and of whom few people have ever seen enough to set down any worth-while impressions. He has more material than the author of the Stalin book had, for there are plenty of isolated facts about Mr. King which any biographer could press into use. The trouble is that they are all of them either without much significance or possessing a significance which is very obscure and needs to be brought out by association with other isolated facts. Mr. Hardy has not done much of this correlating.

AS A matter of fact his most valuable personal contribution to this volume, apart from the labor of gathering the materials together, is the light which he is able to shed from his knowledge as a journalist, not so much on Mr. King's mind and character, as on some of the events in which Mr. King was concerned. Thus it is extremely interesting to learn that when Mr. King in 1941 was subjected to what seems to have been a fairly mild booing by Canadian troops ("led by a small group of Toronto Scottish" explains Mr. Hardy) the *Globe and Mail* correspondent made no mention of the fact in his first despatch, and "soon received an admonitory wire from his editor asking why he had failed to play up the incident".

There is a pretty full conjectural account of the King-McNaughton-Ralston crisis, on some points of which Mr. Hardy's surmises must await confirmation. "King must have been opposed to the demand for McNaughton's removal", he says, and cites as evidence that "he was to lose no time in demonstrating his personal confidence in McNaughton's ability". These are points on which more knowledge is needed than can be had five years after the event, in a country in which the publication of letters and memoirs by important personages is not only deplorably slow but often entirely lacking. The same, we fancy, is true of the statement that Mr. Meighen's decision to undertake to form a Government in 1926 was "against his better judgment and upon the advice and insistence of some of his closest advisers", which should certainly be supported by chapter and verse.

ONE element in Mr. King's character which has not hitherto been made sufficiently clear by his biographers is well developed by Mr. Hardy. It is the wholly artificial nature of his apparent imperturbability. He was originally a man of hot and easily excited temper. Very early in life he seems to have realized that without very rigid control his temper would be disastrous to all his ambitions; and he proceeded to discipline himself in the suppression not merely of the evidences of anger but of the feeling itself.

This is true equally of his susceptibility to feelings of hurt or resentment when attacked. He is not by nature an insensitive man, but he has had to develop a protective shell which has practically no chinks.

It is this shell which has given the public the impression of a man of very limited capacity for feeling, a not very human person whom it would be hard to love. This impression is not at all borne out by the accounts given of him by the few who have had really intimate access to his personality.

—All Photos: courtesy Oxford University Press

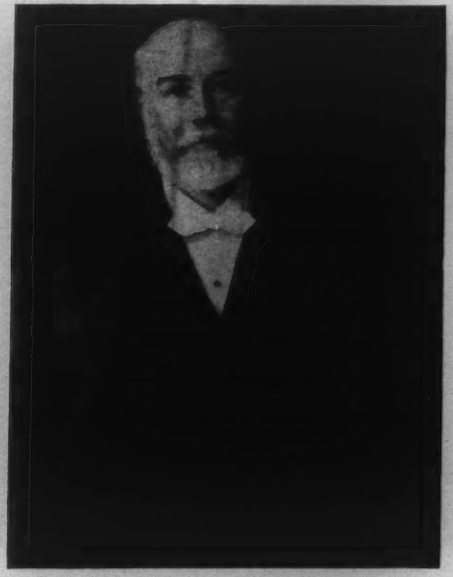
SIR WILFRID *of the White Plume poses with his young protégé of the Labor Department.*

"BILLY" KING *was a bit of a dreamer in his early days in Canada's capital city.*

CHILDREN *are beloved of the former Prime Minister who gave Canada her baby bonus system.*

"REBEL" *Mackenzie's daughter was born in the harsh days of her father's New York exile.*

BRILLIANT *lawyer of Kitchener and Toronto John King was son of a '37 rebel-hunter.*



Israel Faces the Future

New Nation Strains at Problems Of Defence, Immigration and Development of Resources

by Rabbi Abraham Feinberg

A PLEASANT discovery on arriving in Israel recently was the improvement in Anglo-Israel relations.

Israel is anxious to draw a curtain of forgetfulness over the past. Both countries know that contact now must take place on a new footing. Cordial negotiations on a variety of subjects led some months ago to the release of about £7,000,000 of Israel's blocked sterling balance in London.

Israel's leaning toward the Commonwealth is indicated by her establishment of consulates-general in Johannesburg, Sydney and Montreal. The name "Canada" evokes a genuine affection: it signifies the Hon. Lester Pearson and Justice Rand, two of the creative sponsors of the State of Israel, and also the technological "know-how" for which the Israeli have an almost reverential awe. (I passed a huge fleet of beetle-like *Massey-Harris* tractors on a steaming plain near Haifa; they had been delivered under the American loan.)

One finds throughout official circles in Israel a respect for British traditions of probity, culture and discipline. Premier Ben-Gurion himself confessed that Ernest Bevin (who apparently has a "blind spot" about Jews) is not the only product of Britain's genius. British precedents and principles have been retained in legal procedure and in military organization. And Aubrey Eban, Israel's representative before the UN, owes at least part of his prestige at home to an Oxford bearing and accent.

Respect British Tradition

Furthermore, Israeli and Britons are linked by certain important similarities of political and economic status. Both peoples chose governments dominated by labor and dedicated to socialism, though Israel's ruling philosophy will not lead to nationalization, at least in the foreseeable future.

Both lands are handicapped by paucity of natural resources, a shortage of dollars, and an austerity program whose rigor in Israel will probably increase. (Winnipeg tinned meat, once a week, is a great luxury on a Jerusalem dinner-table!) The economic potential of both countries must be channelled towards specialized manufacture, high industrial productivity and export.

These economic objectives, for Israel, await the nod of American investment, allegedly retarded by the twin obsessions of immediate profit and freedom from "planned" controls.

Israeli critics of Labor, like those in England, insist that prevalent high wages, social-welfare projects and work-limitations are an expensive luxury to which desperately-needed American capital may prove itself allergic. Businessmen naturally take a cautious view of the country's possibilities. Yet private capital undeniably has begun to seek opportunities in Israel, as statistics prove.

Short of scuttling the minimum goals of a moderate socialistic society, which the early Jewish colonizers in Palestine idealized as the practical implementation of the Hebrew prophets' passion for social justice, the Labor regime will make broad concessions to attract capital. Dangerously-inflated wages and prices are being lowered by reciprocal action of unions and government. No one can become very rich—but none must starve.

The urgency of defence has been sharpened by the realization of the UN's impotence or unwillingness to impose its partition plan.

Neutral Between Blocs

Palestine has been likened to a "jewelled clasp" binding three continents together. Its geographic importance has focused on it the possessive gaze of clashing empires from the days of the Bible. Even then the prophets inveighed against alliances with Egypt in the south, or Assyria in the north. The voice of discretion today in Israel advises undeviating neutrality as between Soviet Russia and the Western bloc.

Only three Communist delegates, of whom two are Arabs, sit in the 120-member Israel *Knesset* (Assembly)—about the same representation as Communists have in the Ontario Legislature. The minuscule Communist party has little more than "nuisance-value". Israel's trade is chiefly with Western Europe and this hemisphere; her industrial and agricultural reconstruction will be patterned after the American model.

Israel, however, is concerned, I believe, to obtain permission for the Jews in Soviet-satellite countries to emigrate thither for settlement. Within recent weeks Poland agreed to lower exit barriers for Jews who would substitute Israeli for Polish citizenship, although Soviet Russia and Rumania refuse completely and Czechoslovakia has interposed many difficulties.

Diplomacy, therefore, remains a tool of survival. Its efficacy in relation to the Arab states can be justifiably questioned, in view of their vulnerability to internal agitation, the feudal landlord's need of a scape-goat for mass-resentment and the pressure of indescribable poverty, which is encouraged by some quarters to seek assuagement in the highly-exaggerated wealth of Israel.

Israel today has armistice agreements with Lebanon, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Egypt; the lines have held without combat since last January and outstanding questions now lie before mixed armistice commissions. Formal peace treaties, normalizing trade and travel and terminating the tense "no-man's-land" isolation which broods oppressively over border areas, are keenly desired by Israel—and by the overwhelming mass of Arab population.

The only genuine and valid "foreign interest" in the Arab-Israel problem should be confined to the specific holy places of Christianity, for which alone its devotees have a legitimate political concern.

In the derelict areas of the "Fertile Crescent", vast numbers of immigrants could be sustained; centuries ago, without our technical advantages, they teemed with millions. A coalition of free States, unhampered by considerations beyond their own reciprocal harmony as part of a world-wide international order, would be a promising development in which modern, progressive Israel might play a redemptive role, like Joseph in ancient Egypt.

Defence Has High Priority

For the present, however, UN weaknesses and Arab bellicosity make armed alertness the minimal and primary concern of any responsible Israel government. The Assembly has adopted a system of conscription which includes unmarried women and combines agricultural with military training. Farm settlements equipped for swift action against attack (remarkably similar to the Canadian stockades of Indian days) are being set up at intervals around the entire border. The vital road from Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem will be shielded by a series of hill-top fortress-settlements.

A people's army is being built on the foundation of a small, mobile, striking force of volunteers. Although the Staff has drawn heavily on Switzerland and Britain for technique of organization, it recognizes that, facing such tremendous odds, the ultimate hope for self-preservation rests on brains, technology, swiftness and a stout heart. But the lowest financial

CONTINUED ON PAGE 52

—Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem

WRECKAGE OF WAR is cleared and deserted Arab hut repaired by husky youth, to provide a home for immigrants who have waited years in DP camps.

—Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem

NEW HOUSES *on 24-hour schedule are built by Tourneau method, with giant machine pouring concrete into movable mould. 1,000 are to be built at Haifa.*

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

world affairs

A NEW LOCARNO?

A BRITISH participant in the Big Three conference in Paris on the German question is said to have been heard humming softly the tune of the ironic wartime song, "Don't Let's Be Beastly to the Germans."

The motives for this conference were not, however, either pure humanitarianism or foolish appeasement, but a need to counter Soviet moves in Eastern Germany and a desire to give the West German Republic the best possible start. From our experience with the Weimar Republic in Germany after the First World War it is judged wiser to make moderate concessions now than to yield them later to the bitter demands of a more nationalistic Germany.

The meeting, called by Mr. Bevin, appears to have opened up lines of policy which may produce during the next year or so the equivalent of the Locarno *rapprochement* of 1925—with the assumption that all parties will be alert to see that it has a more permanent effect.

Germany in Council of Europe

The three Foreign Ministers have agreed that Western Germany should now be admitted to the Council of Europe as an associate member, and the West Germans have agreed that the Saar should be admitted with the same status. French agreement to this must be ratified by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Ministers have also agreed that dismantling of industry shall end in Germany, though here again French acquiescence was conditional. The Germans must give an undertaking in return that they will not increase their steel production beyond the Allied level-of-industry figure of 11½ million tons per year, as they will now have the capacity to do.

A novel and interesting German initiative is a proposal by Chancellor Adenauer that France should be permitted to participate financially in the Ruhr coal and steel industry up to 40 per cent of the total capital. This, Adenauer said, ought to give France the security she wants; it would also provide Germany with the capital she needs and cannot get from her own impoverished people. The German suggestion is that the United States might loan France the funds.

The French are not liable, however, to entrust their security to the mere holding of certificates of ownership of German heavy industry. British and American military guarantees they have, such as they could not secure after the First World War. For the rest they tend to look more and more to the economic and political integration of Germany in Western Europe.

But they want the British as a counter-balance to German power in any such grouping, and the British are holding back from European union, pleading prior obligations to the Commonwealth and Empire. Furthermore, as the leading Paris paper *Le Monde* bravely and realistically pointed out the other day, Germany could hardly be integrated politically and economically with Western Europe and be left a military no-man's-land. Yet it would appear politically impossible to discuss German defence cooperation, involving a partial German re-armament, in the French Assembly today.

Obviously there is still a long way to go before Germany can be integrated securely in Western Europe and, finally, trusted as a partner. Without Soviet pressure, this could take a generation.

But Stalin's message to the head of his new puppet state in East Germany, saying that "Russia and Germany, whose peoples made the greatest sacrifices in the last war . . . have, of all countries in Europe, the greatest potentialities to carry out actions of world significance" is a grim warning that we dare not slacken our efforts.

—Brandel

FIRST STATE VISIT *to Germany since the war by Secretary Acheson. was on invitation of the moderate Bonn regime, aimed to strengthen it.*

ROKOSSOVSKY AFFAIR

THE PLACING of a famous Soviet marshal in command of the Polish forces is recognized everywhere as a highly significant move. But almost all close observers of Soviet policy see two or three possible meanings of the Rokossovsky appointment.

This might be taken as a proof of Soviet cleverness in concealing the true aims of their policy. A better explanation, however, is that this policy, as usual, is designed to allow one of two alternatives to be chosen at a later date.

Undoubtedly it is a move in the great Soviet play for control of Germany. It may be aimed at suppressing the persistent nationalist spirit of the Polish Army, more securely controlling that satellite and even preparing the way for its ultimate absorption in the Soviet Union.

It may be intended to cover a withdrawal of Soviet forces from the newly-created East German Communist-ruled Republic, to open the way for a great propaganda campaign painting Russia as the true friend of Germany and agitating for a withdrawal of Allied forces from Western Germany. It could even cover an offer, at some later date, of return to a Communist Germany of the lost East-Oder territories, at the expense of Poland.

Secures the Oder Line

But whatever the outcome of their bid for Germany—and this is the greatest single objective of Soviet policy—the placing of Rokossovsky in the Polish Defence Ministry is intended to assure solid control of that country and the effective advancement of the Russian military frontier to the Oder River, just a two-hour bicycle ride out of Berlin.

The move goes far to fill the loophole in the speculation as to whether the Soviets were preparing for a strategic retreat in Europe, according to Lenin's doctrine that this is necessary from time to time, in order to prepare for a new advance.

Would the Soviets really be willing, even in a gamble for such a high stake as Anglo-American withdrawal from the Continent, to give up solid control of the East European states which they have "communized" but which are still squirming, and withdraw even behind the extended boundary of the USSR?

The answer given by the Rokossovsky move is that, one way or another, the Soviets are determined to remain on the Oder, where they can both woo and intimidate a reviving Germany.—*Willson Woodside*

—Brandel

CAN'T FOOL *them all the time: Vishinsky's offer to let UN inspectors visit "declared" Soviet atomic plants, at times arranged in advance, has deluded few that it would provide effective control of the dangerous atom.*

"HIS FOXINESS"

THE GERMAN LEADERS whom Secretary Acheson met on his visit to Bonn are described by our correspondent in Germany, Dr. W. H. Edwards, editor of the well-known *Vossische Zeitung* before it was suppressed by the Nazis, and long a close observer of German politics:

The key positions at Bonn are held by the President, as head of the state; the Chancellor, who functions as a fairly autocratic Prime Minister; the Vice-Chancellor; the President of the *Bundestag* or lower, elected house of parliament; and the President of the *Bundesrat*, which is a senate representing the interests and rights of the states or *Laender*.

President Theodore Heuss, a distinguished historian and economist, is the embodiment of South-German liberal tradition. In the Weimar regime he was the right-hand man of the father of modern German democracy, Friedrich Naumann; in culture and spiritual approach to Germany's numerous postwar problems he is the heir of Walter Rathenau.

In accepting his high office this dignified mediator has disclaimed that he might be nothing but a highly-salaried constitutional automaton. Having been induced to be a politician "by an imperative sense of duty to his fellow citizens," he had no intention to become as President the "prisoner of the administrative machinery."

He emphasized that after an era of ruthlessness under the Nazis the new German government would have to be imbued by a deep respect for the value and sacredness of the human personality and soul. This credo was laid down by Professor Heuss in these words: "Wherever I live or work, the

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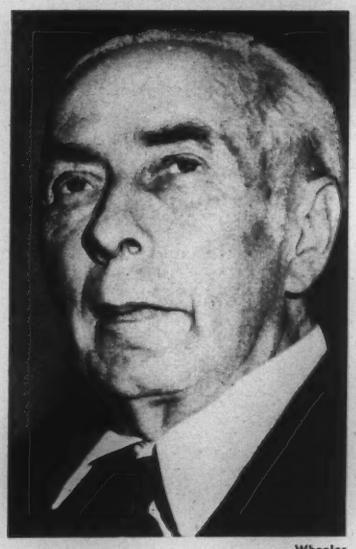

—Wheeler

PRESIDENT *of West German Republic: Heuss, in best liberal tradition.*

human being is for me always the focal point. The most beautiful landscape has no charms for me, if it is devoid of human footprints."

This representative of Germany's most humane culture is facing a very difficult task. His chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, the septuagenarian leader of the Christian Democrats, is the most complete human antithesis to the personality and traditional background of the President.

A clever American observer has emphasized the ruthless efficiency of this experienced and successful ex-mayor of Cologne, and labelled the political leader of the German bourgeois class with the nickname "His Foxiness." Adenauer will probably regard this as the greatest compliment that can be paid to him.

Two Able Economists

In his cabinet Adenauer finds his more constructive counterparts in the Vice-Chancellor Blücher, also Vice-Chairman of the Free Democratic Party; and in the Christian Democratic economist Professor Ehrhard, architect of Germany's new economic system of free enterprise and decontrol of industry, trade and agriculture.

Herr Blücher was a successful Minister of Finance in North Rhine-Westphalia. Within a short time he transformed chaos into financial stability.

He will collaborate most loyally with Professor Ehrhard, the Minister of National Economy, whose sane and moderate application of the principles of free enterprise steered Germany over the submerged rocks that endangered the success of currency reform.

Jakob Kaiser, a Roman Catholic trade union leader, is the minister responsible for handling the most delicate problem of postwar Germany: the economic and social integration of the East German refugees into the political and economic structure of Western Germany.

As the leader of the Christian Democrats in the Soviet Zone he was expelled by the Russians, because they soon perceived that this courageous and upright man could not be bribed or bullied into conniving at any attempt to suppress human rights.

The two men who are in key positions to ensure a smooth cooperation between the Cabinet and the Federal Parliament are the Christian Democrat Dr. Köhler, President of the *Bundestag*, and the Roman Catholic trade union leader Karl Arnold, Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and now also the first chairman of the German Senate.

A Good European

Dr. Köhler, as chairman of the Economic Council at Frankfort has served a good apprenticeship as a parliamentary diplomat. He is a sound economist and a genial personality who ought to be able to display in the office of the Speaker the impartiality so essential for a government with a slender working majority, faced by a strong and vociferous opposition led by the astute Dr. Kurt Schumacher and the aggressive Communist Max Reimann.

Karl Arnold, the most influential member of the left wing of the Christian Democrats, is now the watchdog of what can be described as the German version of "States' rights." On behalf of the Senate he will have to veto bills passed by the Lower House that could infringe on autonomy of the *Lander*.

German publicists have described this very good European and strong supporter of the Moral Re-armament movement as "Germany's social conscience." He has always championed the legitimate interests of the workers and the destitute refugees.

The success of this political cast depends on its moderation and common sense and also to a large extent on Dr. Schumacher's ability to qualify as the leader of a responsible and constructive opposition. His sportsmanlike congratulation to his successful opponent in the presidential election may be an indication that he is prepared to adhere to those unwritten laws that have ensured the smooth working of Parliamentary institutions in older democracies.

—Wheeler

CHANCELLOR *of West Germany: Adenauer, ablest politician on scene.*

U.K. and commonwealth

NO USE SAVING

VISCOUNT BRUCE, for so many and such fateful years the very successful and popular Australian High Commissioner in London, put the cat among the pigeons in his recent address at the Guildhall to a National Savings rally.

"No conscientious person," said Lord Bruce, "can get up and appeal to his fellow-citizens to subscribe their money to savings, if he knows in his heart that when the hour of need comes for people to draw them out, the pounds they get out will not buy anything like as much as when the money was put in."

This antipodean frankness is the sort of solar-plexus punch that would deflate the National Savings move-

—Butterworth in Manchester Dispatch

GHOST RIDERS IN THE SKY

ment with a painful promptness and leave it hanging limp on the ropes. But Lord Bruce is too sensible and patriotic a man to leave it at that. What he was really leading up to was an appeal to the Government to tell the public the whole truth about the economic situation, to bring out an emergency program adequate to deal with it, and to hold an immediate election to get the program endorsed and to ensure that it would be ruthlessly carried out. Otherwise he could see no use in asking people to save, and refused to do so.

There is little indication that the Government has the slightest intention of taking any of these suggestions. But it is clear that Lord Bruce is not alone in thinking as he does. Week after week the returns of the National Savings movement show that the withdrawals are greater than the subscriptions. People seem to have decided that economy means doing without something you can buy now, in the hope that some day you will be able to buy something which won't be there or you won't be able to pay for. So they are buying now—while they can.

NO TAXIS TO SCHOOL

EDUCATION is one of the heavy items in the nation's annual bill of costs. It is also an item which everyone is reluctant to cut severely. But the Government is hoping to save some £10,000,000 a year on it, by judicious economies. Perhaps the emphasis should be placed on "hoping." To aim at economies is not necessarily to achieve them, though in this case there would seem to be plenty of room for economy, without doing injury to the noble cause of education.

Circulars have just been sent out to local authorities advising them of the savings which the Government expects them to make—chiefly in the matter of new building. The cost of this in different districts varies by as much as £300 per desk per child, which seems to indicate that some authorities are certainly extravagant about it. By bringing them all down to the same low level it is hoped to save about £5,000,000 a year, and still provide the necessary accommodation for the school population.

The other £5,000,000 is to come partly out of the costs of inspection and administration—double now what they were in 1945-46—and partly by putting an extra penny on the price of school meals, hardly more than nominal, and by reducing transportation facilities. This last economy may sound rather harsh, especially in the case of country children, but the luxury of taxis — yes, taxis! — to take healthy youngsters a mile or so to their homes from the 'bus-route is one that the nation can hardly afford.

ARCADIA MODERNIZED

ALDERNEY, the little island in the English Channel, has become news. The committee of the Privy Council, appointed more than two years ago to inquire into the state and prospects of the island, has now, with a notable lack of haste, brought out its report. It recommends the development of the island fisheries and the tourist traffic, and politically the transfer to the larger neighboring island of Guernsey of the more important financial and administrative responsibilities.

Alderney, with its ancient customs and traditions and queer old feudal ways, is really a war-casualty. In the summer of 1940, on the withdrawal of the British garrison, the 1,440 inhabitants voted for evacuation rather than submit to the Germans, and were taken off by the Royal Navy. In Nov. 1945 the first party of them went back to find their tidy little island a chaos of the debris of war, buildings destroyed, roads torn up, even the boundaries of their fields removed.

It is all very sad, for this was a simple and attractive little community and place, very like some parts of old-fashioned Quebec. It had its greffiers and procureurs, its Court of the Douzaine, its *"projets de loi."* The police force consisted of a sergeant and three constables. The 14 miles of road came under the Roads, Pumps, Wells, and Weeds Committee.

Now most of its ancient institutions will be abolished. Even the official use of French is to be discontinued, for there is hardly anyone left to speak it, and no one who could be trusted to draft a *"projet de loi."* But the people of Alderney are not likely to worry much about the political aspects of the change.

If a man were asked to stand for election, he had to, but it was not unusual for candidates to go about begging their friends not to vote for them. The people had no income-tax. It is also true that they had hardly any incomes. But still rather nice—Arcadian, in fact. Now they have to be modernized—tough luck!

ELECTION PROPHET

LORD CALVERLEY, who used to be Mr. George Muff, the Labor MP for East Hull, caused something of a sensation in the House of Lords, and an even bigger one in Fleet Street, when he suddenly announced that the General Election would be held on next July 5. He probably caused a sensation in the Cabinet too, for there were prompt, though unofficial, disclaimers. Lord Calverley—too bad it couldn't have been Lord Muff—made haste to explain that it was only a personal guess, based on the fact that Thursday, July 5, 1945, had been the Socialists' "lucky day." Lucky for George, anyway.

Most of the prophets seem to think that the elections will be held in the spring, but agree that July is too late. They differ, however, about the probable date, just as they differ about the probable result. There is even talk of a Conservative landslide. But the Conservative who would believe that would believe anything.

He will certainly get little comfort from the London County Council by-election in South Kensington, which has just been held. The Socialists regained the seat and with it their majority in the Council. Only a local election, it is true, only a straw in the wind, but not an encouraging straw for Conservatives.

—Vicky in News-Chronicle

STRACHEY'S MONUMENT

NO PEANUTS, NO ACCOUNTS

PEANUTS are by no means a small matter in British politics these days. The Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, has had to confess that not only has the East African peanut scheme which he pushed with disastrous haste failed to produce any margarine for the £23,000,000 invested, but that he is "unable to report that proper books of account have been kept by the Corporation."

Mr. Strachey will now have reason to regret that even in the best of times he has managed to make himself extremely unpopular with the opposition.—*P.O'D.*

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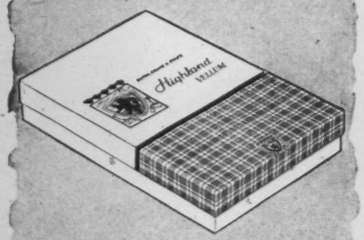

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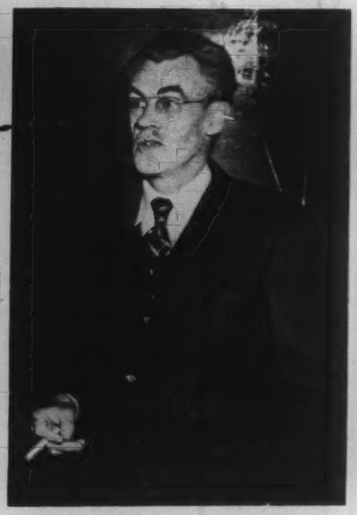
medicine

STATION 14

A RE-DEFINITION of "shock therapy" as a treatment for the insane was offered by Dr. R. C. Hamilton of Montreal recently. As chief psychiatrist of St. Anne's Military Hospital, he spoke of the necessity of placing the emphasis on the "therapy" rather than the "shock" in order to eradicate the mistaken impression that shock therapy is a kill or cure method.



DR. HAMILTON: *Therapy, not shock*

His words took on ironic overtone just after he spoke. In protest against the overflow from Montreal's badly crowded mental institutions being housed in the jails twenty policewomen placed their grievances before police authorities. What they had to say placed the emphasis on "shock." Just where the therapy will come in is yet to be determined.

Det.-Sgt. A. A. Finel of the Montreal force, said that the hospital accommodation shortage means patients are "left to die" in police stations and jails "sometimes tied to their beds for weeks at a time." In the mental wing of Montreal Jail at Bordeaux there are 700 mental cases. The hospital is equipped for 400.

The main point of the policewomen's protest was that they were being forced to care for women mental cases in station fourteen under "terrible conditions." Last June the station was equipped with three cells that since have housed mental patients exclusively.

Kill or Cure?

Here was the shock but where was the therapy? Every day scores of requests flood Montreal's two mental hospitals seeking admission for patients. St. Jean de Dieu Hospital already crowded with about 6,000 patients has requests for admission of between 300 and 400 new cases. The position of the Verdun Protestant Hospital is no better.

The result is that relatives are forced to have patients arrested on the traditionally vague charges of vagrancy or disturbing the peace and arraignment in the Recorder's Court leads to a demand for mental examination. If they are found insane confinement is ordered.

The therapy comes from Ottawa in the form of a bland statement of relief by the Health Department that the Montreal situation did not mean that insanity was increasing in Canada. The Montreal situation, Health authorities are sure, will be alleviated by the Federal hospital construction plan. Mental health is a Provincial responsibility and Quebec must look after her own. However, it was pointed out Quebec was pressing forward with hospital construction under the Federal-Provincial program and no doubt the situation would be healed in time. This will not be much good to the cases now in hand but by that time there will be many more to take their places on the lists.

FRACTURE FACTS

"EVERY SPRAIN should be treated as a fracture until proved to the contrary," is an absolute pronouncement of Dr. Otto J. Hermann, a fracture specialist of Harvard Medical School and Boston City College. "Probably one of the most common of diagnostic fracture hazards is the improper calling of a wrist fracture as a simple sprain."

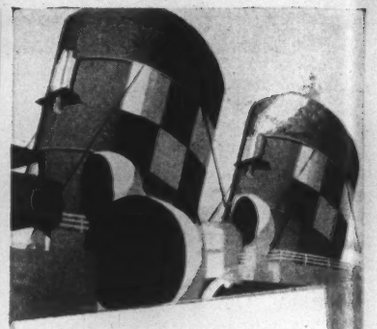
He was speaking to the American College of Surgeons in Chicago. One of his most greatly stressed pieces of advice concerned "bedroom" and dancing fractures. Too often the stubbing of a toe while letting the cat out or answering the telephone may mean a fracture. If untreated it can become a source of local misery to the foot. A "dancing fracture" can be, and usually is, a chipping of the bone at the base of the outermost bone of the arch. These, he said, are only two places where fractures may be overlooked. To the list of occupations fraught with fracture hazards—such as jitterbugging and sleepwalking—he added professional boxing. Boxers have had shortlived careers often "because of carelessly missed and subsequently untreated" fractures of the hand.

Another point made was that surgeons sometimes overlooked the possible effects in another part of the body of a fracture. The so-called "panel fracture" caused by a sudden jamming of the knee against the dashboard of an automobile may, for instance, have an effect on the hip.

■ The days when extensive surgery on infants and small children was considered prohibitive are past, reported Dr. Thomas H. Lanman of Harvard Medical School to the surgeon's clinical congress in Chicago.

Small patients nowadays "can stand surgical procedures of three, four or five hours if means are at hand to compensate for a continuous, though small, loss of blood or fluid and if suitable anesthesia is provided."

In an adult, the loss of eighty or a hundred drops of blood during an operation may be negligible "but in a four-pound infant it may turn the scales and result in a fatality."—*M.B.*



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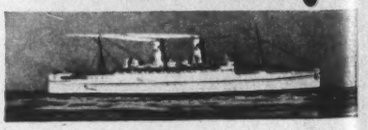

science

BRIGHT BOYS REWARDED

MORE AND MORE university science graduates are applying to the National Research Council of Canada for scholarships. If they have a flair for independent research, they stand a good chance of getting one. NRC awarded 200 scholarships valued at $178,000 for 1949-50.

If the students do well on the $450 bursary the first year, they almost certainly get a $750 studentship to help them the second year. Then they can apply for a $900 fellowship or a special scholarship for research abroad.

The grants are meant to help students "to continue the prosecution of science with the view of its advance or its application to the industries of the country." A young man or woman stands the best chance of winning one who has already completed a research project of some kind. National Research Council has an interest in any patents, inventions, discoveries or improvements stemming from scholarship research.

In 32 years since the first awards, the 1,681 science scholarships granted have cost the National Research Council of Canada $1,160,000. It has been money well spent. Many of NRC's staff began their postgraduate research through NRC scholarships. A great many scientists who received part of their university training through its grants now hold important posts both in educational institutions and in industrial establishments.

Numerous former scholarship holders are now engaged in vital research work at the Chalk River Atomic Energy Project, in Chemical Warfare, with Dominion Experimental Farms Service, Fisheries Experimental Stations and Forest Products Laboratories. Many were on loan from their civilian employment to the Navy, Army and Air Force during the war.

Many Interests

The hundreds of firms now employing the services of NRC scholarship winners include most large companies in Canada, as well as many in the United States and such foreign ones as Standard Brands of Brazil and the Chili Exploration Co.

There are many distinguished graduates of these grants. Dr. Edgar W. R. Steacie is Director, Division of Chemistry, NRC, Ottawa. He is the author of three books, including "Atomic and Free Radical Reactions," and was Deputy Director of the United Kingdom-Canada Atomic Energy Project from 1944 to 1946.

Dr. Walter H. Zinn is Director of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Argonne Laboratories in Chicago. Dr. John T. Williamson is Director of Williamson Diamonds Ltd., Tanganyika Territory, East Africa.

The 5,000-odd scientific papers published by former scholarship holders cover such fields of research as sex hormones, plastics, atomic energy, radioactivity, nitroglycerine, chemical warfare, electronics, X-rays, gold, copper and other minerals, wood pulp, cellulose, wheat development, cancer, tuberculosis, synthetic rubber, milk and ice cream.

A list of titles from published researches suggests the wide interests: Sherlock Holmes, Analytical Chemist; Television; Our Ignorance of the Arctic; The Salting of Herring; The Sydney Coalfields; Notes on the Development of the Nighthawk; Brain Degeneration in Young Chicks Reared on an Iron-Treated Vitamin E-Deficient Ration.

The Reactions of Some Sockeye Salmon to a Power Dam; Fish Oils; Silica Dust; Pollination of Red Clover by Honey Bees; The Sexual Reproduction of the Trillium; The Red River as an Agent of Erosion; The Crystal Structure of Ice; Free-Swimming Copepods of the Vancouver Island Region.

—Capital Press

NRC FELLOW: *Dr. Shuh Chu Liang*

A recipient of an NRC scholarship must be a British subject living in Canada, not more than 30 on March 31 of the year of application (unless a veteran), and prepared to devote himself completely to the research project for at least eight months of each year the grant is received.

Should the student go on to a special scholarship, to study abroad, he must promise to return to Canada at the end of the term. He will not study abroad unless he can show that the special training there is not available anywhere in Canada.

There is no sex discrimination in awarding the grants. Nine of this year's scholarships students are women. One of them, Miss Rita Donovan of St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, is already at the University of Leeds, England, doing research in textile chemistry.

The other three studying abroad this year are R. A. McIvor of the University of Saskatchewan, at the Sorbonne studing organic chemistry; P. McR. Routley of McGill, at Princeton finding out more about astrophysics; and H. E. D. Scovil of the University of British Columbia, at Oxford doing physics research.

It used to be that Canadian doctors of science had to go abroad to round out their training. Now many foreign scientists make the National Research Council of Canada their mecca for postdoctorate research.

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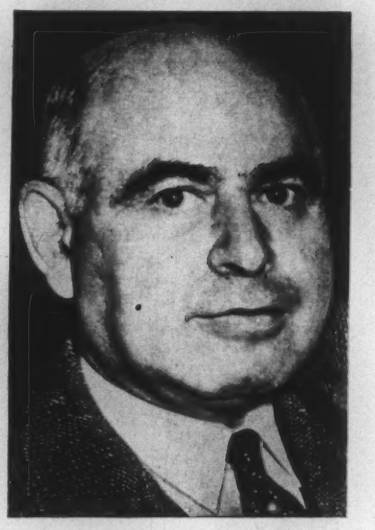
U.S. affairs

DEFEAT OF DULLES

THE VICTORY of Herbert Lehman over Senator John Foster Dulles in New York State is undoubtedly a boost to the Democratic prospects for 1950 and an unhappy affair for the Republicans. Nevertheless, a great deal of nonsense is being talked about it.

A correspondent reports in the *New York Times* that the election result is being construed by the winners as evi-



SENATOR LEHMAN *was the winner*

dence that the Democratic tide, *overwhelming in 1948*, is still running unabated. Such an effort to re-write history will hardly be so successful in this case, as in George Orwell's "*1984*." For if ever there was an election which was a narrow squeak, it was Truman's victory last year.

The fact remains that Dulles lost, and his Democratic opponent won. But Dulles, with 48 per cent of the vote, did better than Dewey did in the presidential race in New York State last year. At that time Dewey only won the state by the closest of margins, because half a million normal Democratic votes were diverted to Wallace's "Progressive" ticket. This time, this vote, marshalled by the fellow-travelling American Labor Party of Vito Marcantonio, went to Lehman.

What the vote showed was that, if there is no "overwhelming" Democratic tide running for 1950, neither is there a Republican tide running. For a man lacking the gifts of a "popular" candidate, Dulles did very well. Nevertheless, the result indicates that his cry of "statism"—the growing power of the Welfare State—and his appeal for support of the bipartisan foreign policy through his election, did not prove to be big vote-getters.

MINE AND FURNACE

FAILING to make separate agreements with the mine-owners, state by state, and facing action by the Federal Government now that the steel strike is near full settlement, John Lewis has ordered his miners back to the pits "until December 1."

It seems unlikely that with public and governmental feeling so strongly against him, and with his miners already complaining of their loss of pay as the Christmas season comes on, Lewis will care to call a new strike in the cold of winter.

BOLD AND RUTHLESS

JOHN L. LEWIS has made himself the most unpopular figure in the United States, according to Dr. Gallup. But a basic fact about Mr. Lewis, says a London *Observer* writer in a special dispatch to SATURDAY NIGHT, is that he rejoices in unpopularity. "They are smiting me hip and thigh, and right merrily I return the blows." This thrill of banging and being banged is one that will always hold the crowd's attention, as every demagogue knows.

John L. Lewis has probably exploited this sentiment more successfully than any man alive.

At 69 he remains one of the most powerful individuals in American industrial politics. He has held that position for a quarter of a century, and still commands the 500,000 members of his United Mine Workers union.

This union has an atmosphere altogether different from that of other American unions, because Mr. Lewis has managed to turn its constitution into a personal dictatorship. In the first 10 years after he became its president in 1920 there were sporadic rebellions, but they were crushed with severity. The union paper, *Mine Workers' Journal*, once a lively organ, has long resembled *Pravda* in its non-stop flattery of the chief.

It is not hard to see the reason for this flattery. Mr. Lewis has quadrupled the miners' wages since 1930, bringing them well above the national average, and has forced the employers to

—Herblock in Washington Post

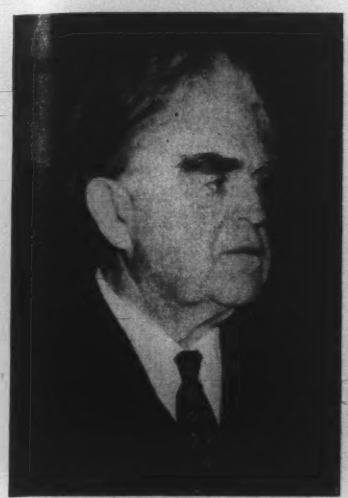
LEGACY *of Lewis' fast-and-loose play with the Communists in CIO's early days, Electrical Workers have now been thrown out. Herblock's comment: Someone threw the main switch!*

provide an ample Health and Welfare Fund. His present strike is for a parallel pension scheme. As Mr. Lewis once put it: "For an investment of 12 dollars a year, the miner gets a dividend higher than he could get anywhere else." And he added: "I expect anyone who takes my money to be loyal to me."

In return for his loyalty to them, Mr. Lewis takes a fair amount of the miners' money. He demands a salary

of $50,000 a year, an expense allowance of another $50,000, a comfortable house outside Washington and a huge Cadillac car, renewed yearly.

This extravagance is not resented by the coal miners, partly because of Mr. Lewis' point about their dividend, but, even more, because most



ATTACK *and humiliate, Lewis' motto.*

American miners are "unassimilated" Russians, Poles and Yugoslavs living in remote mining valleys. Mr. Lewis' triumph is, by proxy, their own. A reporter, recently investigating the miners' attitude to their flamboyant chief, discovered that it was a touching and pathetic pride that "he can hold up his head among Senators."

Anyone who has seen John L. Lewis advancing towards the dining-room of the Carlton Hotel in Washington, with Senators and lesser persons giving way before his truly formidable bulk and majesty, will know that the miners are right in this belief.

An Elaborate Insult

Indeed, he adds touches which suggest that, despite his power and wealth, he still feels an urge to revenge himself on those who had power and wealth before him: his table manners at the Carlton, where he lunches in lonely state every day, appear to be an elaborate insult of his neighbors.

Lewis was born in a small mining town as far away from Washington as the Urals are from Moscow. His father was a poor Welsh immigrant, who brought his family up on the Bible and a low wage.

He inherited that passionate hatred of "the bosses" which has provided the motive power of some other Welshmen in politics, and soon developed it into a violent and theatrical public performance with success. Like others of his type, he still seems to need someone representing privilege whom he can attack and humiliate, even when he has become more privileged than they.

By 1936 he had, with the help of the New Deal, gained large victories over the mine owners. He turned to organizing the steel and automobile workers on an "industrial" basis which conflicted with the "craft" union principles of the American Federation of Labor, led by his nominee, William Green.

Wanted to Run with FDR

He formed a rival amalgam of unions, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and in four years had 4,000,000 members. With this bargaining power he decided in 1940 to enter politics at the top. He asked Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidency in return for his support. Roosevelt, somewhat unwisely, laughed before refusing. A few days later John L., furious, told his members to vote Republican, and announced that he would retire from the CIO leadership if Roosevelt were returned. He was, and Mr. Lewis had to go back to leading mineworkers only.

This was the moment when Mr. Lewis, to use one of his favorite misquotations, most clearly showed himself "a man who hated not wisely and too much." Since that time, he has sought to revenge himself on the Democratic Party, as well as on the two labor organizations that he has left, the AFL and CIO.

He denounces the heads of these bodies, Green and Murray, in language which resembles in clumsiness that used by Moscow of the wayward Tito. They are "dunderheaded blabbermouths", full of "cringing toadyism." Any such offers as his recent one to "help" the steelworkers in their strike are treated with the suspicion which they probably deserve.

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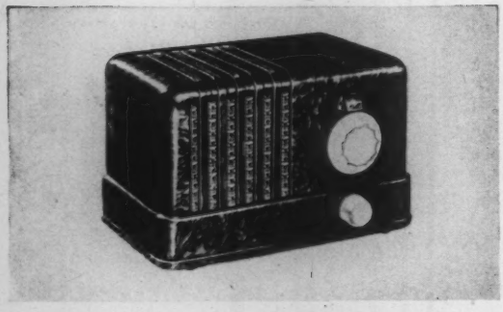

Model C400 — The new low-priced, extremely compact personal radio available in your choice of red, blue, green, salmon, ivory, walnut. $19.95

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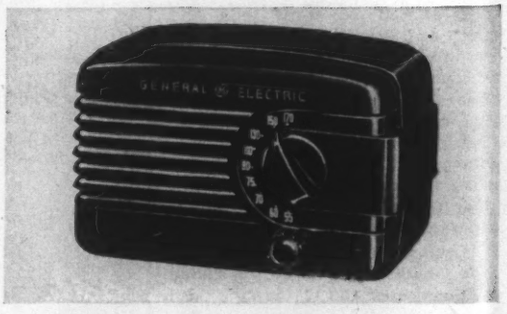

Model C731 — A popular, low-priced performer available in four smart finishes. A real space-saving money-saver. 5 tubes. $26.50 (walnut); $28.95 (ivory, rose, orchid and grey).

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radio and television

COMING BUT WHEN?

AT THE RECENT convention of the Association of Canadian Advertisers, a day was devoted to radio media.

George L. Moskovics, Manager of Sales Development for CBS-TV, told the hucksters that the new medium is "like a high-powered salesman with his foot permanently in the door." He cited cases of retailers beating off near-hysterical customers after a single television commercial; he told how 30,000 of an estimated 100,000 viewers of one popular program responded to an offer of a free photograph of the cast; and, in summing up, he declared that approximately 74 per cent of a surveyed New York audience had bought products which they had seen advertised on television —an almost unbelievable response, as every advertiser knows.

—Malak

CAUTIOUS *optimism*: *Chairman Dunton says TV maybe in 18 months.*

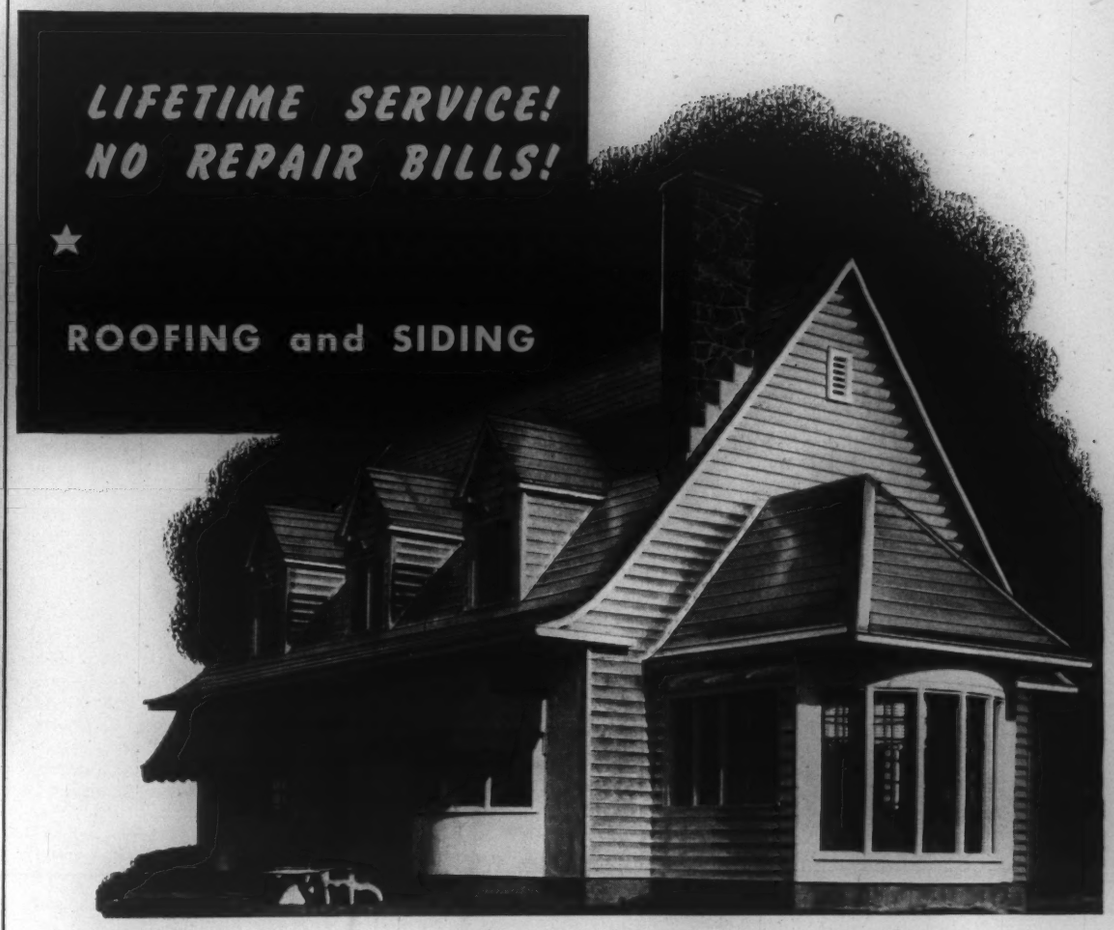
Leonard Bush, Vice-President of Compton Advertising Inc., New York, ventured the opinion that TV has already begun to put radio out of business in the evening hours. During the day, the housewife is too busy to sit by her viewing-screen, so the soap-operas are still her favorite form of debauchery, but after dark the television set is the focal point of family entertainment. By 1954, Mr. Bush said, there will be as many TV sets as radios in the New York area.

Hopped up by the vision of these lush new fields of sales-promotion, the advertising men prepared to hear the latest report on television in Canada. CBC Chairman A. Davidson Dunton sounded a note of cautious optimism in a speech delivered on his behalf by Ernest Bushnell, Director-General of Programs. The Canadian television scheme, drafted by the CBC, is ready to be put into effect in the very near future, as soon as the troublesome problems of financing have been settled. TV will be tremendously expensive.

Mr. Dunton suggested that the immense cost of programming in Canada could not possibly be met by direct public contributions alone. On the other hand, an uncontrolled commercial system would inevitably lead to wholesale dumping of "audience-getting programs from the United States", to the extent of effectively swamping Canadian creative talent.

The sensible and practical solution will have to be a compromise between the two systems—a precise parallel with our present radio set-up. The plan calls for the issuing of licences to private stations and the establishment of CBC transmitters in metropolitan areas. The latter may be in operation within eighteen months, Mr. Dunton said, depending on Parliament's reaction to a proposal for an initial loan to the CBC.

Canadians who look at the matter objectively will be convinced of two things: that there must be a regulatory body to make certain that Canadian television is truly Canadian and not just a pale reflection of the American commercial system; and that the CBC must devise a method of collecting television licence-fees which will be more thorough and more equitable than that which now obtains in the field of radio.



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Cresswell Pomeroy Aluminum Roofing and Aluminum Clapboard Siding are all-Canadian products — developed for Canadian homes — for Canadian climatic conditions.

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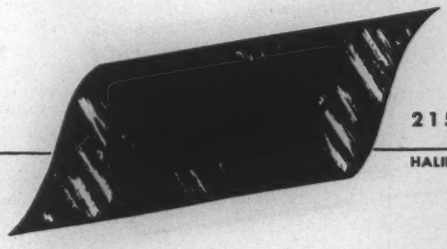

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press

ALL AND SUNDRY

TWENTY-FIVE years ago a brash young man, brimful of confidence in his ability to make people read what he wrote, came out of the West. For so many years on the *Windsor Star*, he has been doing just that.

He is R. M. (Dick) Harrison, regarded as Canada's hardest hitting columnist. So versatile is he that he conducts three different columns.

For the first extended period in 25 years, his columns were missing last month. Dick was sent by the *Star* for a vacation in Britain and France in recognition of his services.

His features are the "Now" column, on the front page of the second section, and his "Starbeams", on the editorial page.

Dick uses the "Now" Column to blast all and sundry, from garbage collectors to the Lord's Day Alliance to socialists. He prefers to use the

—Windsor Star

SOME SWEAR *by him, others at him.*

rapier, but will slash with the sabre or strike a blow with the bludgeon if it suits his purposes.

Some like him and swear by all his opinions; some hate him and swear at all his opinions. But they read him, write him letters of praise or condemnation. If the latter be good enough, he will use them to answer himself.

His "Starbeams" is unique. There he lets his humor have full sway. He has created a group of characters who have become almost household personalities among *Star* readers.

These include reminders of his Saskatchewan days, Uncle Henry, the farmer, with his jug of kickapoo juice; Aunts Zanthippe, Millie and Hernia; Sgt. McCorkscrew of the Mounted; O'Hoolihan who ran the Commercial Bar.

Dick writes Annie Oakley, the theatre reviews, in his spare time. He is amazing in the amount of copy he can turn out in a short time. Mostly, he works at night, pounding out his brilliant words long after most of the city has gone to bed.

Dick is not only a columnist. Always hatless, always with a cigar tucked in the corner of his mouth, he is a personality about town.

religion

LET MY PEOPLE GO

THE WORK of Canada's colored church, The British Methodist Episcopal, has progressed tremendously in the last ten years. Colored people have become much more conscious of their responsibilities, according to Carl H. Woodbeck, travelling Church worker.

His job is to collect money for its upkeep and for ministerial salaries. Since the Church needs this year something in the neighborhood of $100,000 he is constantly on the move. His itinerary covers most of Canada and with his wife he visits the main centres speaking and singing to his wife's piano accompaniment on behalf of BMEC.

The Churches are situated at Owen Sound, Collingwood, Guelph, Stratford, Woodstock, St. Catharines, Brantford, London, Windsor, Amherstburg, Harrow, North Buxton, Dresden, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. At the present time there is a movement afoot to have BMEC become part of the United Church of Canada. This is not entirely to the satisfaction of Mr. Woodbeck because the Church is in many cases the business college and the musical training centre of its members. To give over control to a larger body, he feels, would lessen the opportunities of colored people. If the United Church is serious in its interest in BMEC, he believes they will help it without tieing strings to it. Further, he feels that his people must learn that there is no shortcut to successful Church operation.

NO SHORTCUT: *Carl H. Woodbeck.*

A CENTURY OLD

WHEN several French Protestant congregations joined in Montreal in a Reformation Day service recently they demonstrated one of the most unusual cases of Protestant unity in North America.

Held in St. Jean United Church, which has the largest French Protestant congregation in Canada, the service brought together three United churches, one Anglican, one Presbyterian and one Baptist. It was conducted entirely in French, as are all regular services in each of these churches. A Baptist minister presided and a United Church pastor preached.

The reason for the unity among French Protestants is not far to seek: numbering only 80,000 across the country, they are a small minority among the 3,500,000 of their own race, and must find their strength in cooperation.

But Montreal is no longer the stronghold of French Protestantism. Once most of them were settled in Quebec, but since 1900 they have been moving at an increasing rate to other provinces, mostly to Ontario. There are now 33,000 of them in the latter province, (cf. Quebec: 11,000).

Recalled at the service was the long history of French Protestantism in Canada, going back to the early 17th century. The first French to locate in Canada were Protestants—Huguenots from La Rochelle who settled at Annapolis in Acadia. Cardinal Richelieu stopped Huguenot emigration in 1627, however. At the time Wolfe captured Quebec there were few French Protestants in Canada.

Mission work of the English Protestant churches began among French Canadians 111 years ago. In 1900 there were 75 French Protestant churches in Quebec, but today there are only 29. A selling point of French Protestants: John Calvin was a Frenchman.

MODERN MARTYR

THE BRITISH and Foreign Bible Society in its Popular Report announces nine new languages have been added to its translations making a total of 778. One of the jobs of the British and Foreign Bible Society is to promote the reading of the Bible throughout the World. During the war few additions were made because the missionaries had little time to give to the work.

There is an interesting story of the translation of the Gospel of St. Mark made by Mr. and Mrs. C. Hudson Southwell of the Borneo Evangelical Mission and the Rev. John Willfinger of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, working among the Murut Christians. During the Japanese invasion of Borneo in 1941 the missionaries retreated into the interior near the junction of Sarawak, North Borneo and Dutch Borneo. A year later to protect the faithful Muruts, who had hidden them all that time, the Southwells gave themselves up and went into the internment camp at Kuching. Mr. Willfinger was taken back to Dutch Borneo. For some time Mr. Southwell hid his translation in the lining of his overcoat, later transferring it to his wife in the women's camp. When camp guards became inquisitive on one occasion, Mrs. Southwell hid the manuscript on the clothes line and hung her wet laundry over it. Three years later when they were liberated they still had the translation, a little worse for wear but still legible. Their co-worker, Mr. Willfinger, however, had been executed by Japanese.

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books

NO PROLIFAXIS

TURVEY — by Earle Birney — *McClelland & Stewart* — $3.25.

THIS is one of those books which are the reviewer's despair, because he knows that his enthusiasm will not be universally shared, and he cannot define the kind of readers who may properly expect to share it. How does one define the class of readers who like Smollett, except by saying that they like Smollett? They, at any rate, will like "Turvey," and perhaps most readers who don't like Smollett will not. But that leaves a lot of people who don't know whether they like Smollett because they have never read him. How will they know whether to read "Turvey?"

Mr. Birney is a poet, with a poet's acute feeling for language and figuration. This book is beautifully written; but most of it is dialogue, between Private Turvey and various other military personages, and the language of all these characters is beautifully observed and ever so slightly caricatured or heightened. It is not drawing-room language; unlike Turvey it has never been subjected to what he calls "prolifaxis." On the other hand it does not need it; it is perfectly healthy language, the language of a perfectly healthy young animal—whose creator evidently likes him and sees no reason why his Creator (with a capital C) should not like him also — and the language of his buddies.

The situation in which these persons—all members of the Canadian or other Allied forces—exchange this superbly human dialogue are as fantastic as situations can possibly be in a modern war, which means that they are as fantastic as situations can be anywhere. Mr. Birney calls the book a picaresque novel, which lets him out of all need for plot and gives him unlimited license for situations and characters. Did you know that it was possible for a Uramanian (or Nicomanian) general, kicked out of his native army for being a "counter-rev.," to become a lieutenant-colonel in charge of psychological investigation of supposed nerve cases in the Canadian army, and to exhort them to greater military ardor with loud cries of "Goosto!"? Well, it is, or was in the army as Mr. Birney knew it, and there is no question of his knowledge being genuine, because nobody who did not know the army could possibly have invented all these Rabelaisian characters.

Most of Mr. Birney's fun, which is pretty continuous, is at the expense of the psychological branch of the Canadian armed forces, who were always being put out of their stride by the fact that Turvey could not help grinning whenever he was nervous. Some psychologists may not like this book even if they like Smollet. Do psychologists like Smollett anyhow? —*B.K.S.*

FROM *"The Story Of Canada"*

DOWN ON PAPER

A WRITER'S NOTEBOOK—by W. Somerset Maugham—*Doubleday*—$3.00.

THE DISTINGUISHED British author-dramatist has his final say in a random distillation from his notebooks. By those Maugham enthusiasts for whom even the Master's laundry bills are worthy of careful preservation the book will be read with avidity. For the scholar or the practising writer though, the material may prove disappointing: Maugham's more or less consistent anti-academic attitude has prompted him to omit the notes from which he made his work. Thus the major portion of the book is valueless as a guide to his creative process and provides only an oblique background to it.

Arranged in chronological order, the notes of the first quarter or so are rather dull reading: the notes he made, say, when he was twenty-six read like the notes of a man of twenty-six. As the book progresses, however, they cease to sound like the sort of thing undergraduates carry about in old trunks and begin to sound like the man who is known by his books. Those made in the South Seas (1916), in Russia (1917) and the East Indies (1922) are especially interesting.

Some parts of the book are rubbish, some are valuable. Valuable, because they have the charm which, among other things, makes Maugham probably our greatest living storyteller. They are also useful because they serve to explain the success of stories such as "Rain" as clearly as they explain the failure, for example, of "The Razor's Edge."—*M.B.*

PICTURED TEXTBOOK

THE STORY OF CANADA—by Brown, Harman and Jeanneret—*Copp, Clark*—$3.00.

THIS book is the joint product of George W. Brown, PhD, FRSC, Professor of History at the University of Toronto; Eleanor Harman, MA, Associate Editor and Production Manager at the University of Toronto Press; and Marsh Jeanneret, Editor of Textbooks for Copp Clark.

Pictures and maps are by Virginia Byers, AOCA, and Margaret Salisbury, AOCA. The art editor is Sylvia Brown.

With such an array of talent, there is small wonder that this children's story of our country is a truly magnificent production, one that any normal child from nine to fourteen years of age could not help reading with enjoyment. No matter where he opens the 424-page book, he will always see a picture, and the chances are at least fifty-fifty that it will be in color.

Three years in preparation, "The Story of Canada" attains a new high, both for its general format and its readability, in elementary textbooks for young Canadians. Committees

—Harold Sumberg
EARLE BIRNEY

studying curriculum-changes could do worse than give this fine book their most serious consideration, with a view to recommending that it be authorized by Provincial Departments of Education. It is to be hoped that "The Story of Canada" will not long enjoy its unique position as a pioneer, but that it will be the forerunner and model of other carefully-planned and attractive texts in the field of elementary education.—*J.E.P.*

THE THREE JOES

CALL IT TREASON—by George Howe—*Macmillan*—$3.50.

TO LOOK into the face of Treason is an unpleasant experience. At least, so we have been taught since grade school days. And so English writer Rebecca West eloquently reminded us some time ago with her analysis of the war criminals at their trials.

This author thinks differently. It can be a compelling, stimulating experience. He tells about three Joes or spies who had volunteered to operate for the U.S. Army Intelligence Service in the last fatal months of Germany's fight. They were a Communist POW, a not-too-bright Ukrainian called Joe Paluka, and a 20-year-old German soldier, the son of a Berlin doctor.

They fought for the three things that spark treason, according to Howe: the first, for riches; the second, for adventure; the third, for faith—in America, or at least in something better than Naziism.

It is No. 3, called Happy, who by his behavior refutes Miss West's thesis, and rightly so, it is Happy's night parachute drop in Bavaria and a furtive back-tracking to the Rhine, gathering troop location information, which make the story. The details of the German scene during those last months is sharply etched.

Howe knew first hand the training and work of Joes. He too served in the OSS 7th Army Combat Intelligence. The detail given here is fascinating; its exposition is full of suspense.

More provocative, however, is the underlying philosophy of this transcending treason. The two elements—story telling and philosophy—won for Author Howe the Christophers (a religious movement) prize of $15,000, the largest non-commercial award on record, for qualifiedly be-

ing "in accord with Christian principles and not against them". This seems not in the least to detract from its accord with the basic principles of good reading and entertainment. —*J.Y.*

THE TRUE HEART

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM—by Virginia Cowles —*Musson*—$4.00.

WHEN, in July 1945, the British people took history by the horns and swept the Labor Party into power, few people realized that they had witnessed the most peaceful, and yet, in some ways, the most significant, social revolution of modern times. Even fewer people—outside the British working-class—were prepared to admit that the revolution was necessary, justified or in any way desirable. In many parts of the world—notably in North America—this attitude persists.

To quell the fears of the apprehensive and silence the rumblings of the reactionary, Miss Cowles has written a simple and sensible layman's guide to British Socialism — a phenomenon which she believes to be in tune with history, in keeping with the British character and having in it "no cause for alarm".

The book contains a shrewd analysis of the English character; an essay on the nature of parliament and the party-system; an examination of the trade unions, private enterprise and public corporations; and a note on trade and currency problems and the new concept of Western union. Best of all it describes, in sympathetic terms and in intimate detail, a political canvass of the constituency of Hammersmith—an account which reveals, as no other part of the book does, the true heart of the British people.

Miss Cowles is a liberal thinker and her bias is in favor of the Labor Movement; but she does not hesitate to give full credit to the Tories for their great achievements in the past and their honest efforts in their present role of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

"No Cause for Alarm" is sprightly, informal journalism, written for the layman. There are one or two bad examples of careless editing or slipshod proof-reading but on the whole it is well constructed, informative and eminently fair. It will not interest serious students of political science but it will interest honest, objective citizens who want to know more about what is happening in Britain than their own prejudiced press is willing to tell them. It is particularly recommended to readers of *The Telegram* and *The Globe and Mail*.

—*J.L.W.*

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JUST A CLASSIC

FRUITS OF THE EARTH—by André Gide—*Saunders*—$2.50.

A NEW and handsome quasi-pocket edition of the novel which sold no more than five hundred copies in its first ten years of publication and yet succeeded in shaking the literary world of fifty years ago to its very foundations. Hailed as a work of genius by the *avant-garde*, it was condemned by the Philistines as a disreputable glorification of sensuality and sybaritism. Today it is neither hailed nor condemned; it is merely a classic. However, its influence in the whole body of French literature since the turn of the century is unmistakable.

Neither fiction nor fact, partly in prose, partly in verse and partly in a mixture of both, "Fruits of the Earth" is impossible to classify. In its author's own curiously paradoxical words it is "the apology . . . of a life stripped to bareness."

The new edition combines the original work with its sequel "Les Nouvelles Nourritures" written, unrepentantly, in 1935.—*R.A.*

ACROSS THE DESK

GOD'S UNDERGROUND—by Father George as told to Gretta Palmer—*Ryerson*—$3.75.

■ Memoirs of a priest in Yugoslavia, who travelled in Russia in disguise and has no illusions about the "tolerance" of religion by the Communist party. There appears to be a strong "Resistance" element in Russia, biding its time for action.

TWO MEMOIRS—by J. M. Keynes—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.00.

■ This little book contains the only unpublished writings which Lord Keynes desired to be published after his death. They were written for a small group of friends, and are brilliantly witty and penetrating, and shed a great deal of light on the growth of a vastly interesting mind.

THINGS TO MAKE — by Peggy Wickham — *Clarke, Irwin*—50c.

■ Peggy Wickham has written and illustrated a book that will set many a youngster making book covers, felt mitts, a hood, lampshades, etc.

HOW MANY KISSES GOOD NIGHT—story by Jean Monrad, pictures by Lucienne Bloch—*Saunders*—$1.00.

■ In the Young Scott Books group, a beautifully illustrated book asks a lot of "good night questions" for 3-4-year-olds.

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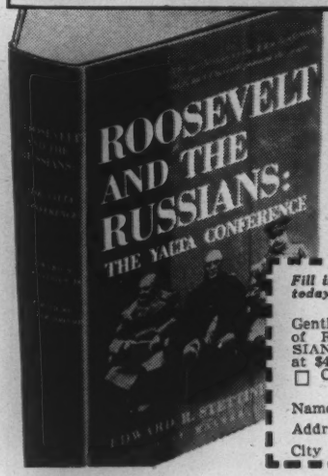

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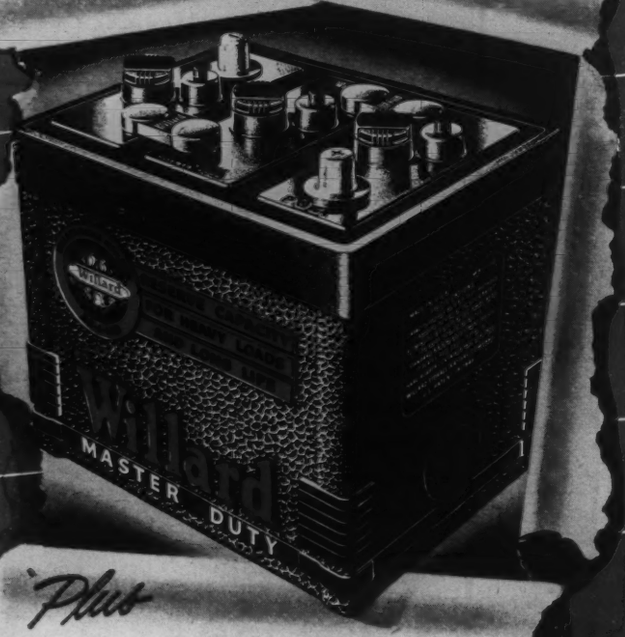

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education

CRIME DEATH KNELL

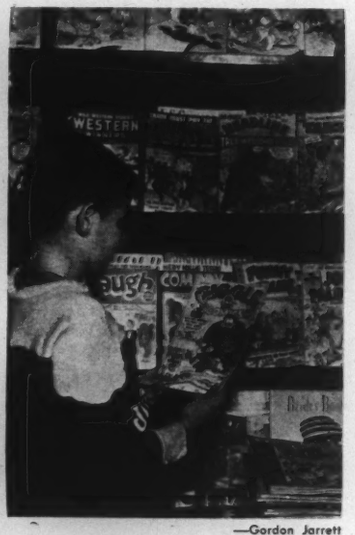
A BILL to outlaw publication, distribution and sale of crime comics has received second reading—approval in principle—in the House of Commons. Further action was delayed until provincial attorney generals were consulted on enforcement of the measure.

Justice Minister Garson described such publications as "nothing but hack-work filth," and paid tribute to the Progressive Conservative MP for Kamloops, Edmund Davie Fulton, for introducing the bill (SN, Nov. 1).

There was need for such legislature. But the odd feature is that the impetus came from a Member of Parliament and not as a direct outcry from the homes or from the leaders of education. There have been individual protests but no crusade.

And what about these crime comics? On the surface they do not seem to be so terrible. Plastered all over the front covers in heavy black type are such highly commendable reminders as: Crime Does Not Pay! Lawbreakers Always Lose! Dedicated to the Eradication of Crime! A Force for Good in the Community!

Then, too, the testimonials on the covers would seem to shout the same thing. "Mary Sullivan, former Chief of the NYC Police Dept., Women's Bureau, says, 'I approve of this magazine as a good moral influence on our youth. I recommend it to parents as a powerful lesson for good behavior'." Look at a second magazine. "Police



—Gordon Jarrett

COMICS? *Crime ones are on way out.*

Captain Felix L. Lynch says, 'I endorse and approve of this magazine. It is good reading for red-blooded American youngsters and a real contribution in the fight against juvenile delinquency'." And on still a third type of crime comic book appears: "Editorial Consultant: Jean Thompson, MD, Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Bureau; Board of Education, NYC."

But what was inside the ones mentioned? Well, the one recommended by the busy psychiatrist was undoubtedly the most innocuous. She permitted the book to portray only two corpses, two situations where shots were fired, and six cases of physical violence and/or "stick-ups." She was a piker compared to the others. Mary Sullivan's stint is four corpses, eleven "stick-ups," ten pictures of physical violence and eleven shots, some of them resulting in death.

The red-blooded Captain Lynch, unhampered by feminine restraint, recommends the magazine in which there are six corpses, a dozen or so shots and at least fourteen situations where firearms are used to persuade.

As far as the "CRIME DOES NOT PAY!" caption is concerned, most crime comics succeed in demonstrating that crime certainly does pay off. The criminals whose exploits are so graphically presented have a profitable and exhilarating time of it until, of course, the last two or three pictures, when the fun-spoiling hand of justice is finally laid on their unrepentant shoulders. And consider the moral implication behind "CRIME DOES NOT PAY!" It is that crime is a thing to be shunned because the reward does not justify the experience!

The Canadian Federation of Home and School has had a committee doing most meritorious work on the subject of crime comics. The report of that committee appeared in the September *Canadian Home and School*. They investigated a case where a psychiatrist was listed as the magazine's editorial consultant. The State Education Department of New York had no record of any such person! The same issue of *Canadian Home and School* contained an article by Frederic Wertham, MD, Director, Psychiatric Service, Queens General Hospital and Lafargue Clinic, NYC.

These are the things that children get out of comic books, says Dr. Wertham. "Kindness, sympathy, and regard for human suffering are all weaknesses. Cunning and shrewdness are the kind of thing that counts; and women are not to be respected as persons but are luxury prizes like automobiles, distinguished chiefly by sexy attributes rather than any high ideal of womanhood."

It should be remembered that, although Dr. Wertham is an American, he is talking about the very books which are distributed in enormous quantities right across Canada, too.

What have eminent Canadians to say on the subject of crime comics? Dr. C. C. Goldring, Director of Education in Toronto Schools: "They do a great deal of harm in that they inflame less stable children, who get ideas which they try to imitate."

Mrs. C. J. Cushnie, Vice-President of the Ontario Federation of Home and School: "The most dangerous effect that they have is the distortion of a sense of human values in the mind of a child."

Dr. S. B. Hurwich, prominent child-specialist: "They stimulate the imagination of children in the direction of criminal heroics. The child always has the feeling that maybe the criminal will 'get away' with it—and there is the danger children may even develop sympathy with criminals being haunted and pursued by the law.

OVER THERE

SEVEN University of Toronto graduates (all ex-servicemen) are in Britain to continue their education. They are Varsity's Beaver Scholarship winners; each with $4,000 prize money in his pocket for two years' study.

Their scholarships were created out of the postwar assets of the Beaver Club, wartime gathering place for Canadian servicemen in London.

Six are attending universities in England: James Macdonald (International Law), William Dray (Modern History), Kenneth Gwynne-Timothy (Jurisprudence), Albert Hamilton (English Literature), John Wilson (Philosophy and Criticism), and most colorful of the winners, Joseph Potts (Political Science). Garth Legge is in Edinburgh studying Church History.

—Peter Croydon

FUTURE PM? *Yes, says Joe Potts.*

OVER HERE

THIRTY-EIGHT ambitious young Canadian men, all under twenty-four years of age, have been sent at public expense to twelve different Canadian universities. These freshmen, twenty-one of whom are in the Canadian Army, twelve in the Royal Canadian Navy and five in the Royal Canadian Air Force, have been chosen for upgrading to commissioned rank in their respective Services.

Besides taking university work suited to their future careers in the Service, these men will take the full training of the University Naval Training Divisions, the Canadian Officers' Training Corps or the University Air Training Plan. All their tuition fees and text-books will be paid for by the Department of National Defence. The men will receive pay according to their rank.

The candidates have been sent, within very few limitations, to whatever university they chose to attend. Ten of them picked the University of British Columbia, nine Queen's, four McGill, three the University of New Brunswick, two each Dalhousie and the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Toronto, and one each Acadia, St. Francis Xavier, Ottawa and Sir George Williams' College. Last year 56, now sophmores, were sent to various universities.

A HOME IS HERE

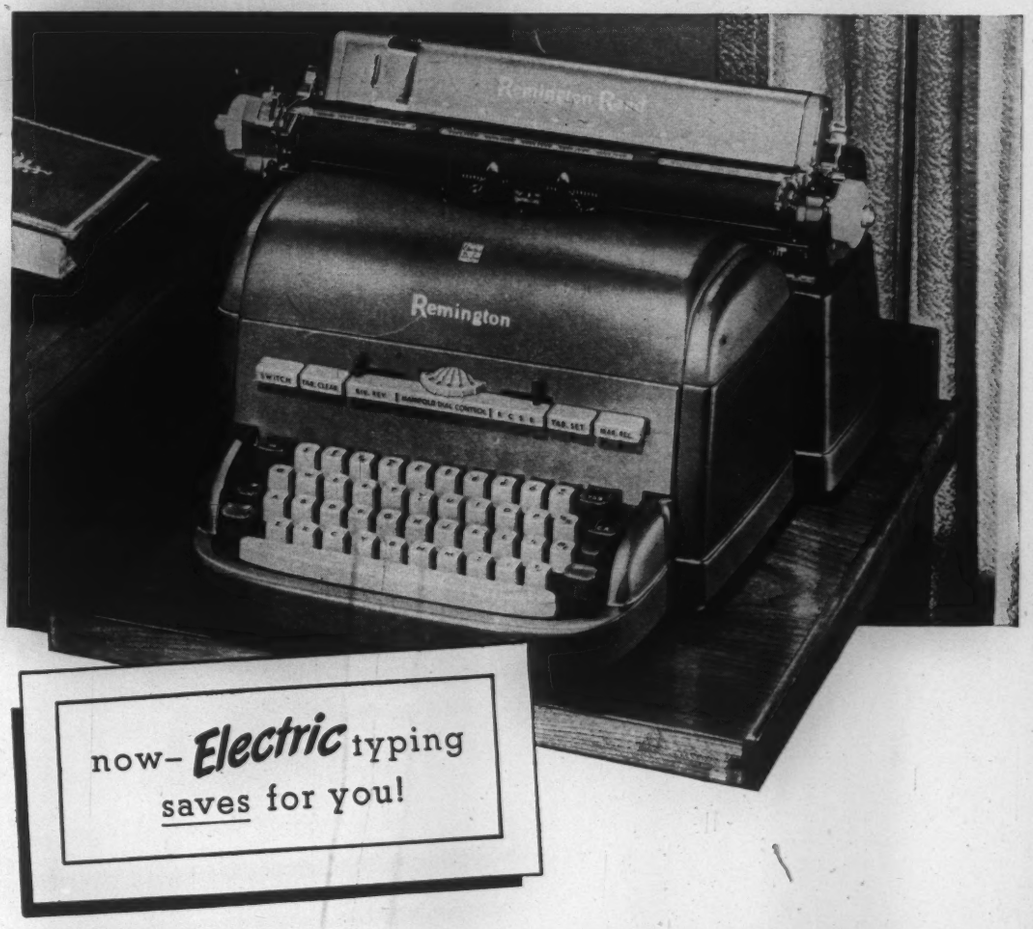
THE BOOK "Forty-five in the Family" by Eva Burmeister, PhB (Oxford University Press, $3.50) is the story of Lakeside Children's Centre in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Home is directed by Miss Burmeister "with the help of Aunt Molly, Bootchy, Pinky, the cat, and Susy, the dog, among others" and, according to the author, it exhibits the qualities of a real home where children find emotional security. And the book certainly conveys a pattern of good sense, stability and kindliness.

You do not have to be a social worker or a child-care expert to enjoy this book. Parents will appreciate it, too, and teachers interested in pupil backgrounds will find it entertaining and invaluable.

Miss Burmeister lists the qualities essential in a good housemother. "Near the top," she says, "I would put honesty, a good sense of humor, a satisfactory personal adjustment, intelligence, and a deep, sincere and lasting love for children." Surely these are the essential qualities in a good teacher, too.

■ "Will trade my Youth and Marriage book for the Child Development text"—an advertisement in a student newspaper at Eastern Washington College of Education.

■ "Spanking often misses its aim." —*Child Life.*



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theatre

Ottawa's CRT

ONE of Canada's few professional acting companies is the Canadian Repertory Theatre in Ottawa. This company is, in part, a carry-over from the now defunct Stage Society.

CRT is under the direction of Malcolm Morley, well known to Canadian Little Theatres as a Festival adjudicator. On the Operating Committee are Reginald Malcolm and Eric Workman.

OTTAWA *supports: Morley directs.*

The company is Dominion-drawn: Joyce Spencer, Sam Payne, Derei Ralston, Dale Macdonald, the West: Anna Cameron, John Atkinson, Toronto; David Haber (Stage Mgr.), Bruce Raymond (Bus. Mgr.), Montreal; and back stage crew Penny Sparling, Clair Perley-Robertson, Paul Charrette, all Ottawans by birth or adoption. Joanna Baker and Betty Leighton claim England and Canada.

Opening its first season (Oct. 1) of six plays with "Quiet Week-end", CRT has given Ottawa a weekly bill of fare of high calibre, to include "An Inspector Calls" (J. B. Priestly), "Yes, My Darling Daughter" (Mark · Reed), "Fallen Angels" (Noel Coward), "Angel Street" (Patrick Hamilton), "Autumn Crocus" (C. L. Anthony).

Skylarks

IT IS easy to see what happened to "Light Up the Sky," the Moss Hart comedy which has been playing Montreal and Toronto of late.

It must originally have been a fairly serious study of the reactions of a theatrical group at the Boston try-out of an expensive new show. As a serious study it did not have quite enough significance to fill out an evening, so when Sam Levene staged it, he proceeded to enliven it with low-comedy business on the lines of "Three Men on a Horse." The result is an extraordinary mixture of uproarious (not very well contrived) farce with a certain amount of good psychological study.

The low-comedy business, which includes caricatures of such famous personages as Billy Rose and Mrs. Rose, is admirably done by Mr. Levene, Margie Hart, Lynn Bari and Glenn Anders.—*Lucy Van Gogh.*

films

FIERY CROSS RISK

HOLLYWOOD had every reason to believe that it might be stirring up a witch's brew when it tackled the problem of the negro in a white civilization. Instead it appears to have turned up something like a pot of gold. Three pictures dealing with the anti-racial question are now running locally, while one of them —"Lost Boundaries"— is already in its ninth week.

A good deal can be said in criticism of these films. They are often glib or irresolute in their conclusions. They have no solution to offer that can be acceptable to either the white or the colored races. They shy away fearfully from the problem that lies most deeply at the root of every racial question—the problem of miscegenation. ("How would you like your sister to marry a negro?")

ON THE other hand they appeal as directly as possible to the imagination and conscience of their mass-audience. If they are slick and sometimes over-competent, that is Hollywood's way; and if they present one of the most brutal of human problems in the form of popular entertainment, that is Hollywood's way too. It is at the same time one of the most effective ways ever devised for reaching the imagination of millions of people.

Hollywood didn't set out to find solutions. It merely recognized that America has become deeply and uneasily conscious of the race-problem, and so dipped into that consciousness, as it is always ready to do, for source-material. In this case however, there were hazards to be run, incalculable antagonisms and prejudices that could lead to anything from boycotting to burning the fiery cross in the Industry's front yard. It took the risk, believing that there can be as much dynamite in the appeal *against* prejudice as in its deplorable opposite.

"Pinky" is the latest and in many ways the best of the present cycle. This is the story of a negro girl (Jeanne Crain) who passes successfully as a white in a northern community. Graduating as a nurse she returns home to visit her grandmother (Ethel Waters), and in the Southern community she is threatened successively by robbery, rape and white terrorism. In the end she solves her problem by setting up a negro hospital on an estate left to her by an eccentric Southern aristocrat (Ethel Barrymore.)

There are plenty of signs in "Pinky" of a quick "redding-up" of both plot and detail, as though the more troublesome elements in the story had simply been swept under the rug and out of sight. The heroine's pure whiteness in a black community is not explained. The problem of her relationship with her white fiance is abandoned rather than solved. Her escape from a pair of drunken whites seems implausible and so does the court decision which finally awards her the estate.

In spite of this the film is almost continuously dramatic and moving. The characterizations may be ready-made to a thesis, but they are fired by an eloquence and power (particularly in the case of Ethel Waters) which suggests that a fine thesis can be as stirring to a good actress as a brilliant role.

—20th Century-Fox

PINKY: *Jeanne Crain, Ethel Waters.*

JEAN COCTEAU'S "Beauty and the Beast" leaves the familiar legend surprisingly intact. The English titles which accompany the French dialogue are scarcely needed here—any child and any unilingual adult can follow the story without the faintest difficulty. Even the occasional surrealist touches which M. Cocteau has added blend perfectly with the magical quality of the legend. The disembodied arms and hands and the moving eyes in statuary and ornamental wall-plaques, may startle the little ones but they won't conflict in any way with their sense of fairy-tale reality.

The Beast, as played by Jean Marais could hardly be more reassuring, in spite of his bristling wild-boar makeup. He is a good sorrowful Beast with a heart that longs for affection and a conscience that sends him scuttling out of Beauty's presence whenever his less respectful feelings get the upper hand. The absence of menace and even impropriety may tend to slow the story down for more restless adults, who, conceivably, may not share Director Cocteau's delight in the languid movements of visual poetry. Almost any child, however, would be glad to see it through twice.

"EVERYBODY Does It" exploits the newly discovered talent of Paul Douglas in a comedy field dominated up till now by William Bendix. Mr. Douglas is funnier than William Bendix and if he gets an occasional laugh from his latest film it is entirely his own doing, and no fault of the script. He is a house-wrecker here married to a social wife with concert stage ambitions. The wife (Celeste Holm) has no vocal talent but her husband discovers that he himself has a superb voice capable of shattering tumblers, mirrors and shower stalls. Both come to grief eventually. So does the comedy in a final opera-stage shambles that is far more grievous than funny. —*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

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Canadians Abroad

■ The **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** were in New York again to do their famous Musical Ride at the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. The riders had done little riding of late, having worked mostly in two-way radio cars, planes and cutters. One Mountie admitted he had not been on a horse for a year before he took the refresher course for the Ride. Boss of the outfit Inspector Edward H. Stevenson said the horses get 30 pounds of hay daily instead of 25 because the city's hay was lighter than they were used to, but less oats because a wooden floor and the usual oat quota would make their legs swell.

■ **Sydney Pierce,** Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, referring to alleged full employment in Communist countries, told the UN Economic Committee: "We should like to know just how everyone works, at what everyone works and what return a worker gets for his labor."

Speaking of Canadians

■ NS Minister of Labor **L. D. Currie,** speaking to Canada's tourist leaders in Halifax, said the very definite mark on civilization that Canada is destined to leave is reflected in the way Canadians are asked for advice at meetings of the UN and UNESCO.

■ At a Canadian Club luncheon in Ottawa, author and playwright **Merrill Denison** said Canadians writers must develop more showmanship to win top recognition in the U.S. "You will have to find out about yourselves and know and appreciate yourselves before you can expect other people to know and understand you."

Questions of Level

■ Trustee **Mrs. Isabel Ross** thinks the Toronto Board of Education should be able to censor plays put on in school halls. She came to this conclusion ofter seeing reviews of a play, "Separate Rooms", performed by a new drama group, Theatre '49, in Bloor Collegiate. She admitted she had not seen the play.

—Globe-Telegram

BLUE PENCIL *for school drama.*

Board Chairman A. J. Skeans and Trustee C. R. Conquergood didn't see how they could dictate to outside groups renting space.

It was decided to find out whether the Board's inspector who visited Bloor Collegiate on this occasion made any report on what he found.

■ In Regina, the Royal Commission on Arts, Letters and Science heard some more about soap operas. The Rt. Hon. **Vincent Massey,** Chairman of the Commission, asked Mrs. D. M. Ewing, representing the University Women's Club of Regina for her opinion of this form of radio entertainment: "It would be foolish of us to cut soap operas off for their moral content or their social implications", she replied. "Any elevation of taste has to be a gradual thing."

Shortages

■ Auditor-General **Watson Sellar** warned that Canada may not get back all of the $2,000,000,000 she has loaned the world. Checking the Government's 1948-9 public accounts, he found that a case of embezzlement in the Paris Embassy cost $4,420; falsified travelling accounts at the Unemployment Insurance Commission before six employees were dismissed, $1,197; that Greece who now owes Canada $6,-

—Globe-Telegram

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525,000 has paid no interest for 18 years, and Rumania with a four times greater debt, none for nine; that the Transport Department had managed to spend around $400,000 without parliamentary authorization.

—CP

CLARION-SOUNDER

■ Premier **Duplessis** of Quebec told delegates to a City Council Convention in Quebec: "It is my duty to sound the clarion in the face of the assault of centralizers and I will continue to do that as long as I breathe."

■ In Outremont, Que., a campaign is being waged against immoral illustrations. Mayor **Romuald Bourque** and aldermen recently approved first reading of a by-law which will ban risque pictures in any shape or form — posters, photographs, drawings, magazine and book covers, statues. But they could not decide whether a person wearing a kilt is a risque subject or not. Alderman S. A. Acres asked if the regulation would have anything to do with persons actually wearing kilts. At this point the Mayor thought it advisable to consult the city's legal adviser, Robert Dufresne.

—CP

ARE KILTS *risque subjects?* *

*Pictured are the Hon. John Keiller Mackay, Ontario Supreme Court Justice, and sons.

Appointment

■ **Dr. G. P. Gilmour,** Chancellor of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed to the Ontario Research Council, Premier Frost announced. Dr. Gilmour's appointment fills the vacancy created by the recent death of Dr. C. E. Burke, former Dean of Arts and Science at McMaster.

—CP

CHANCELLOR

On the Defensive

■ Canadian author **Scott Young** received some unusual publicity. He was accused in a Personality Parade item in London's *Sunday Pictorial* of insulting the King. The accusation followed publication in *Saturday Evening Post,* Oct. 14, of a story by the 31-year-old ex-public relations officer in the Canadian Navy. The unsigned

—Globe-Telegram

EX RCN P.R.O.

commentator's chief objection apparently was that it quoted the King as saying "Good God". Said a surprised Mr. Young at Omemee, Ont.: "I only sought to present the King as human and kindly".

Revival

■ British composer Benjamin Britten is now at work on an opera based on Herman Melville's last work, the novelette "Billy Budd." Coincident with the present literary revival of Melville, there are, besides Britten's proposed version, an Italian opera and an American play on the same story in current creation.

Asked in Toronto how many languages "Peter Grimes" has been translated into, Britten said "Italian, French, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Czechoslovakian — American."

■ Because of the shortage of Anglican clergymen, Judge **L. M. Pepperdene** of the Saint John, NB, Juvenile Court announced he was leaving the bench to resume active ministry.

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sports

HOCKEY SCRAMBLES

THE CURRENT (sometimes known as the "7-month" or "70-game") hockey season is properly under way. The signs are unmistakable.

The Danny Lewicki case (SN, Oct. 11) has been settled to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned and after the passing about of large sums of money Danny will continue to play amateur hockey in the luxurious style to which he has become accustomed. In his first time out with Toronto's junior Marlboros he hit a goal-post and sprained his back, to almost the same extent that his career strains the credulity of those die-hards who still believe in amateurism.

In Chicago, a couple of the Canadiens got into a bit of a roughhouse with a local spectator or two. The attendant publicity tickled fans and sportswriters but irked NHL President Clarence Campbell, who felt that

—Turofsky

AMATEUR *hockey in luxurious style.*

pictures showing Ken Reardon and Leo Gravelle posed behind some bars in a Chicago pokey were the kind of publicity which is "bad for hockey."

Why any sort of publicity which features violence and blood-letting should be considered bad for modern hockey, when every influence is seemingly being used to encourage the boys to forget the puck and concentrate on rival players, is a little hard to understand. Veteran fans, viewing this year's presentation on the NHL's six rinks, are sometimes inclined to be critical of what they see.

A lot of fans feel gypped at the continued absence of overtime play. The rules of hockey call for overtime in the case of tie games (as, for example, the rules of baseball do and the rules of rugby do not). What was, perhaps, a credible and creditable wartime measure seems to be a little pointless now. The magnates might attempt to justify it on the grounds that the lads cannot play 70 games and overtime too, but it is an argument which does not sound especially convincing to anyone but themselves and their shareholders.

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Then there are the rules, or, rather, the enforcement of them in the top professional circuit. Holding, with stick, body, or, in a pinch, hands has become standard operating procedure. Boarding, whether or not the victim is carrying the puck or is even in the vicinity of it, brings no frowns from the referees unless of such violence that the cushion gives way.

It is apparently for the edification of the fan in the United States, who knows as much about the fine points of hockey as a Soviet judge does of *habeus corpus*, that these tactics have been developed, and in some ways they make for a colorful game. In other ways, they slow the sport down to a walk. Carrying the puck has become such a hazardous occupation, with the carrier liable to assault from any angle, that prudent practitioners find it safer just to shoot the puck into the enemy zone and chase in after it.

Still, it must be admitted that few complaints are being heard, except from the nostalgic. The Maple Leafs have several thousand on their subscribers' waiting list despite the gen-

—Lorne Burkell

NOT breaking the rules.

erous action of Toronto Controllers Lamport and Balfour in giving up their seats (SN, Nov. 15). If it is goals the fans want, they got them with a vengeance one recent week-end when more points were scored in two games involving Boston Bruins than in the two rugby games staged by the eastern Intercollegiate Union.

GRIDIRON RECIPES

CONTEMPLATION of what transpired on Canadian gridirons during the season recently concluded should give the Rules Committee of the Canadian Rugby Union food for considerable thought. In general, the thought might progress along the following lines:

The time-penalty rule as applied, for example, to a team having too many men on the field, is archaic. Modern football simply cannot be played by 11 men.

The three-yards-for-backs and ten-yards-for-linemen interference rule just does not work. It was violated on half the running plays of the season. Reason: there is nothing on the ground to indicate the three- and ten-yard marks. A possible solution: no blocking beyond the line for backs, unlimited blocking for linemen.

The troublesome blocked-kick rule still does not make much sense.

What is the point in a penalty for an incomplete last-down pass over the goal-line?

Why should not the defending side be allowed to intereept a pass in their end-zone and run it out if they want to?

Would it be a good idea, where any particular offense does not contribute to the success of the play, to inflict the penalty from the point where the play ends? Offside, holding, and illegal interference normally do not affect the progress of a play, while rough play and clipping often do not.

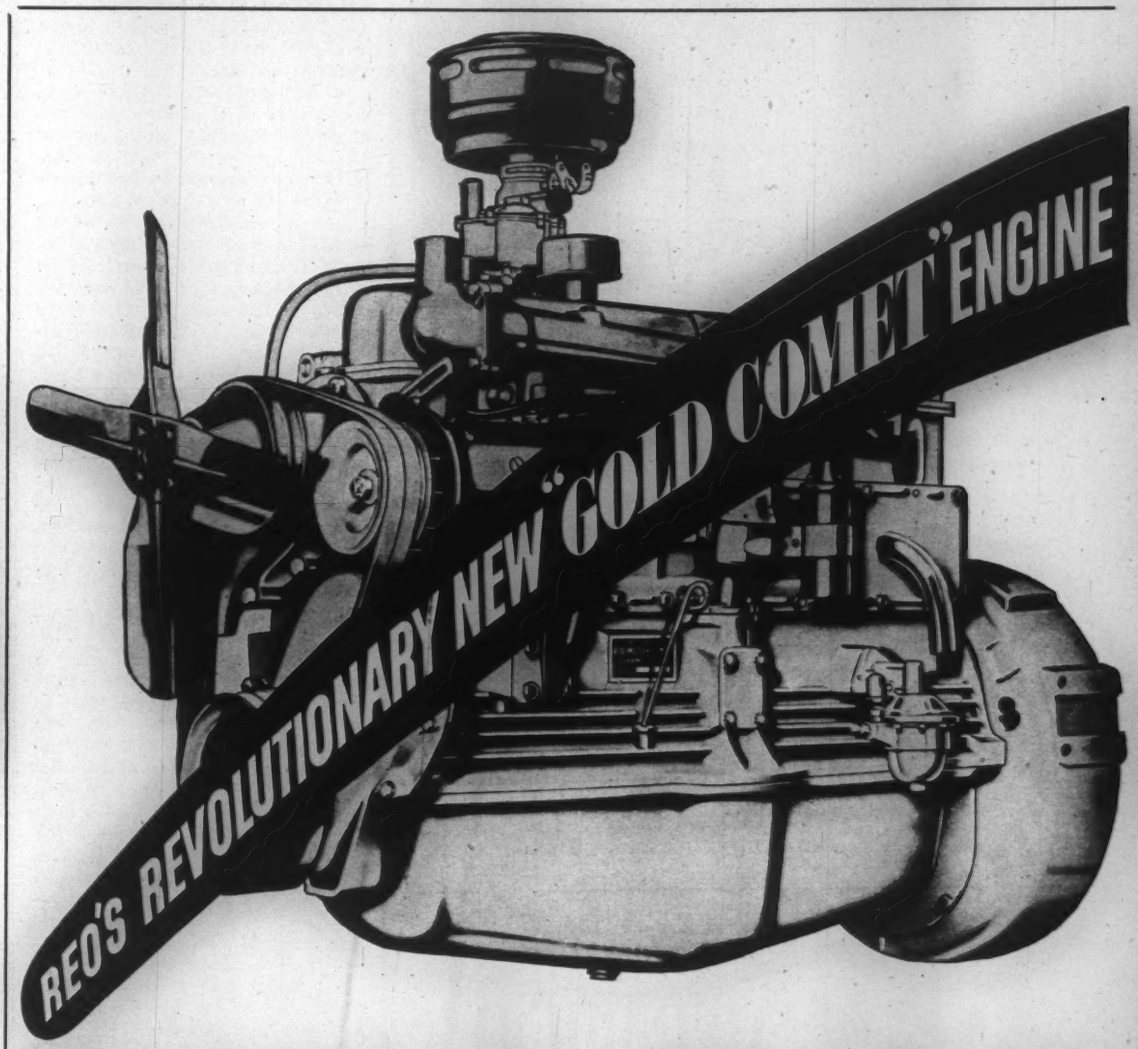
NO MORE TV SPORTS?

MANY Canadians who have been anxious for the introduction of television in this country, may be interested that U.S. television bosses are showing a decreasing interest in sports attractions.

No one who has ever viewed much non-sports telecasting will ever be able to understand why.

■ AMATEUR standing sometimes bothers football, as well as hockey, fans. But when the sportswriters begin to wonder, it's time for an official statement.

Eric Whitehead of *The Vancouver Daily Province* reported the Saskatoon Hilltops give bonuses to its star players. Denying the statement, Hilltop's President Cliff McClocklin said his players were amateurs "in the strictest meaning of the term."



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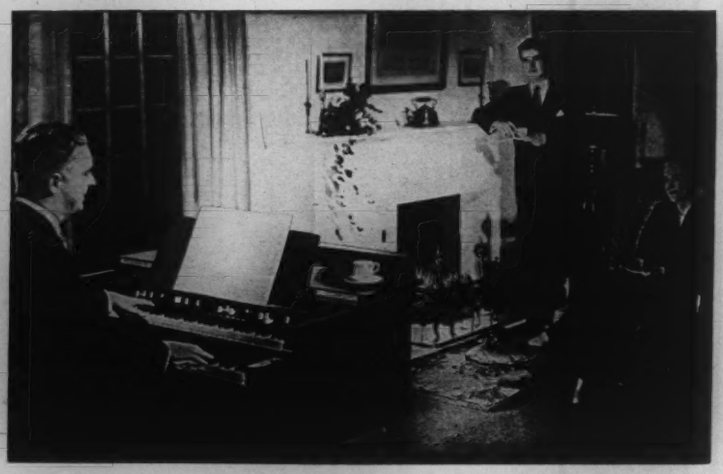

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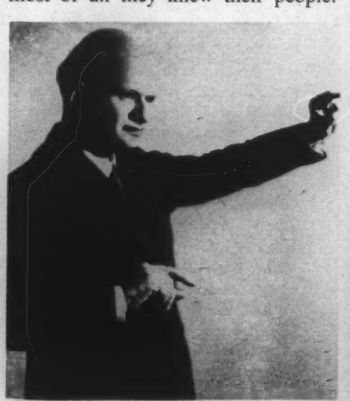
BOUQUET

BENJAMIN BRITTEN, when in Toronto for recital with Peter Pears, had good things to say about the CBC Opera Company's production of "Peter Grimes" (S.N., Nov. 1) for although he heard it on air-check (CBC recordings) he was able to say "I think that it is the best rendition I have ever heard outside of England. I'm inclined to be very sentimental and I had to keep saying to myself 'Now look here, Britten,' because of lumps in my throat."

He had some things to say about the encouragement of opera appreciation in children. He told of a production of an opera with and for children which he wrote recently. "We had exactly £500 to put on a show. We couldn't afford professional singers so we auditioned children from the schools. We couldn't afford an orchestra so we had a complement of seven men. We couldn't afford a chorus, so I included portions to be sung by the audience.

"The opera itself ran about 40 minutes but we began with a backstage view of opera—showed casting, a rehearsal, building of sets and setting up and we worked in a rehearsal of the audience. Then we put on the opera — about a chimney-sweep around 1810 who gets stuck in the chimney and is rescued by the children of the house and smuggled out in an old trunk. I tell you those kids were wonderful."

Asked about the creative processes of opera as compared to drama, he said, "You start with *character* in opera just as in a play. After you've lived with your people you start to translate them in musical terms. The playwright hears them talk, knows how they walk, what they like to eat, what they think: so does the opera composer but he sees — or hears — all these things in music. It's imperative. Too often the operas of the great composers—Beethoven's *Fidelio*, for instance —show a lack of balance or unity because they let the music come first and then invented characters and situations to fit it. There must be a growing, a fusion of all parts to form the whole. The greatest opera composers like, say, Verdi, had this fusion. They knew music, they knew the stage but most of all they knew their people."



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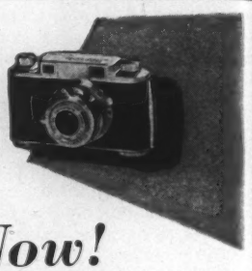

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CRITICAL CROSSROADS

AS THE MONTHS-LONG survey of the Royal Commission of Arts, Letters and Sciences finished its western cross-country tour at Victoria, it hit its most dramatic moment. Of all the petitions put before its open hearings, none was more eloquent than that of a slim middle-aged BC Indian named George Clutesi. Clutesi had hitch-hiked down-island from his Port Alberni home for the occasion. Dressed in his best pin-striped suit, the slim gaunt millhand and fisherman addressed Chairman Vincent Massey haltingly, but with a rough warm eloquence. Part-time artist Clutesi understood well the west coast Indian's needs and problems.

Accenting his words with simple unstudied gestures, he said: "The average Indian child today doesn't know anything about Indian art—he has to be taught by an Indian or some other competent person." The Indian, he added, still had much to contribute to the country's culture but his art "is almost forgotten . . . and if it is not preserved it will be forgotten altogether. . . . The Indian", he said in closing, "is at the critical crossroads of his life".

—R. P. Howgrave-Graham

THE "DARK" AGES: *Angel of the Passion, Percy Tomb ("English Art")*

MONUMENTAL

THE FIRST portion of the long projected "History of English Art" (Joan Evans, Oxford, $3) to appear is Volume V which covers the central period of English medieval art (beginning with the death of Edward I). In it, the author, Joan Evans, traces the origins of the decorated style and its application in architecture; the perpendicular style; the course of art from the Black Death; funeral effigies, canopied tombs and the minor arts in a detailed study done with scholarship, taste and an imaginative grace of style. It is non-technical in approach and illustrated by 96 halftone plates.

This is the first of eleven volumes which when completed will be a comprehensive and monumental treatment of the whole field of English art up to the end of the Nineteenth Century. The series has as its aim a survey of the subject both for the historical and social as well as the aesthetic significance of art throughout the nation's history. If this three-fold treatment is carried out as ably—and interestingly—in the rest of the series as it has been in Miss Evans's books it will rank with the most useful of art histories.

SYBIL-LIKE

AS A BOY, Canadian artist James Francis wandered among Toronto's deep wooded ravines in search of landscapes to sketch. Today, 33-year-old Francis still lives within a short walk from the city's Don Valley, but, during the intervening twenty years, his interest in subject matter for painting has changed radically.

This week, a collection of Francis's canvases went on view at Toronto's Garfield Gallery. The exhibits bore such ancient classical or Biblical titles as "Aurora", "Ruth", "Salome" and "Madonna and Child". Despite the titles, the pictures bore an unmistakably contemporary look. The rich textures, subtle distortions and brilliant broken hues bespoke the influence of recent progress in painting.

The ageless, sybil-like countenances of Francis's imaginative conceptions provoke varied responses from spectators. Some complain that his figures are "cold" or "too impersonal". Others, the majority, would appear to agree with Lucian Lafortune, critic of Ottawa's *Le Droit*, who found an Ottawa show of the Toronto artist's work "full of tenderness."

Francis rarely uses models for his canvases. "I am not concerned with painting portraits of individual persons", he says. "Rather, I am trying to create equivalents for moods or spiritual states. To do this, I take what liberties I feel necessary in the matter of painting to realize my intention."

Francis has well earned his right to take "liberties" with natural forms. His background in art includes plenty of academic discipline. After four years' study at Toronto's Central Tech, he specialized in anatomical renderings under the direction of Professor J. C. B. Grant, Principal of the University of Toronto's Anatomy School. For almost two years, during 1939 and 1940, he illustrated anatomy texts and drew charts for medical students.

In 1942, Francis joined the Army and spent the next four years overseas. After the end of hostilities, he had his first opportunity to take a good long look at Europe's "old masters" in Amsterdam, Paris, and London. Since then he has made a close study of the techniques and methods of the early painters. Today, using brushes, palette-knife, scalpel and the palm of his hand, he creates luminous canvases from innumerable thin transparent glazes of color laid over a tempera base. On the average picture Francis spends two months, but his patience and sincerity are proving themselves by the number of his canvases being acquired for public and private collections in Canada and the United States.

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intermission

An Insistent Yesterday

by J. E. Middleton

"I HAD a pain in the neck after Passchendaele, which was reasonable enough." The Old Man was talking, inspired by the return to duty of Morley (Structural Design) who had had his tonsils out, and was still shaky.

Considering that all engineers in the big drafting-room are specialists the senior man is not a Boss, merely an elderly comrade. It is not necessary to concur with him unless he is right. He is respected, of course, if only for his experience. And also at times he may "unwillingly represent a source of innocent merriment."

The Office wore a collective smile as Peters (Transformers) crossed the room and laid a dollar on Graydon's desk. "Sorry to interrupt," he said with a nod towards the Old Man, "but I just lost a bet to this fellow."

"Huh! On what?"

"Oh, a private matter; Morley's operation."

To say the truth it was rather a semi-public matter, for, first thing in the morning Graydon had said, "A dollar even that Morley's tonsils will lead the Old Man straight to the First Great War."

Peters, saying "You're on," had added "Too broad a jump."

"YOU'LL SEE," Graydon had replied, and now murmured, "What did I tell you?"

"Where was I?" queried the elder comrade, on a note of testiness.

"At Passchendaele, I believe," returned Peters, "having a pain in the neck." Everybody laughed but the Old Man, who bent in silence over his slide rule and table of logarithms for a full five minutes.

"Quite an adventure, Morley," he resumed, cheering up. "Doctors saying 'Yes, Mr. Morley,' 'Are you comfortable, Mr. Morley?', 'Just relax, Mr. Morley.' Pretty nurses stroking the fevered brow. Phooey! Every convenience nowadays; an operation is a mere luxury.

"Me, I had a pain in the neck and was dumb enough to mention it to a corporal. Sick parade before the M. O. He grunted 'Probably teeth;' sent me to the Base Hospital for a check-up. Hung around there for a week, sleeping and eating; a bit of okay after the trenches. Then one morning they shot me over to the Dental Officer for x-rays of my jaw.—Nothing the matter with it."

Graydon breathed to his next neighbor. "Nothing the matter now."

"Then came the Throat Officer," continued the Old Man, "an English subaltern — or maybe a lieutenant—with a lantern on his forehead. I sure gave him some entertainment; kept him muttering 'my word!' and 'By Jove.' After poking around a while—with a spade—he said, 'You're in a terrible condition. I'm reporting you to Surgery for a tonsillectomy.' There's a four-dollar word for a full private.

"I GO back to the ward for four days; meals better than ever; pain all gone. Palled-up with a gunner from Saskatoon; spotted for tonsils like me, and a good cribbage-player. Okay. We were hoping they had forgotten us. In the Assembly Hall one night for the movies, an orderly tagged us. 'You two get over to the infirmary. You are booked for ten o'clock tomorrow.'

"Next morning no breakfast. Ten o'clock; eleven o'clock; twelve o'clock; still nothing doing. 'Come on,' says the gunner, 'let's beat it and find a fish-and-chips joint.' We got as far as the head of the stairs. 'Where do you guys think you're going?' says an orderly.

" 'To get a bite to eat.' He never said a word; just jerked his thumb towards the ward and we went back. He was a husky orderly, tall and thick.

"Two o'clock and they come for the gunner, just as I had a good crib hand. They bounced us into bed and reached for the needle. They loaded my pal on the stretcher-cart and I turned over for a bit of shut-eye. After a while they came for me. At the elevator we met the gunner coming back and I got a side-glance at him. Boy! He didn't look a bit good. I've seen dead Germans with more color.

"I WAKE up next morning plenty sorry for myself. They had shifted the gunner, and I never did see that guy again. 'Is he dead?' I asked the ward-orderly. 'Hell, no! Shut up and ease your throat.'

"There were no frills on that hospital, Mr. Morley. How long did they keep you at St. Michael's? Friday to Wednesday! Huh! Pretty soft! On the second day, and my throat still bleeding a bit, off and on, they sent me to my unit for light duty. In two weeks I was back in the front line —with a pain in the neck, as usual. Medical Science is a wonderful thing."

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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

The Undercover Story Becomes Brighter

IT'S GOING TO BE the most colorful fashion season in years, and that goes right down to your skin. Prompted by the short, slim skirt, often with a deep slash above the knee, the chemise has reappeared in some of the lush New York lingerie collections, made of satin or silk crêpe lavishly encrusted with lace. One house shows chemises of maple-sugar-colored satin with deep flounces, fitted camisole top and appliqués of rum-brown. Another is in bright red chiffon with black Spanish lace edging.

Those slashed skirts have all the lingerie manufacturers alerted to keep an unsightly blob of slip from sticking out of the slash. Some bright little petticoats have four or five different slashes at the hem so you can adjust them to your suit skirt accordingly.

The whole rainbow has been called into play for the new color trend in intimate apparel. "There have been so many years of shortages that lingerie fashions had settled into complete monotony," say designers. "Women got into the habit of buying three or four slips all of the same kind and color. When the fashions changed, and full skirts came in, their slips looked all wrong, and certainly did nothing for the dress." Now color and design are bringing lingerie back into direct fashion relation with the clothes worn over it.

Swing Your Partner:

The Hoe-down Hits the City

by Gladys Stewart Hundevad

HURRY, FOLKS, fill the hall
Get your partners, one and all.
Find your honey, find your sweet,
Get that gal out on her feet.
Hurry now and don't be slow,
We'll never get started if you don't do so,
With a couple here and a couple there,
We'll start the dance when you form your square.

—Patter for making up sets.

THE SQUARE DANCE is out of the barn! It has jumped right onto the polished floors of sophisticated country clubs and night clubs. The loud voice of the caller is heard at the Mount Royal's Normandie Roof in Montreal. Square dancing has just been introduced at Casa Loma, Toronto's famous castle. Prospects are that teenagers will "ditch" the jitter-bug, once and for all, this winter, and take up the cutting of some really fine figures.

Even Hedy Lamarr swings with great dexterity in a new picture.

Oh yes, the music is light-hearted, gay and contagious. It is impossible even for bystanders not to do a bit of toe-tapping.

During the past two years, square dancing has been gaining steadily in popularity with "city people." Especially with the ski clubs.

Of course, skiers generally have a surplus of vigor, even after a hard day on the hills and trails—or because of it—and with little instruction they soon pick up the basic rules. And, if snow conditions are poor, too icy or no ice at all, it still doesn't need to be a "lost week-end." With an impromptu square dance enough fun and exercise can be had to last until the next week-end.

There is nothing more bewildering than to step into a square of high-stepping, experienced dancers and trying to follow a caller who goes much too fast and whose promptings sound like so much Greek anyway. But it's the only way to learn.

Keep Moving

When you try your first square dance you'll realize the distinct difference in the style of dancing. (You'll probably feel it, too.) Some of the moderns are not much more than an accelerated walk in a relaxed sort of manner. Too often one gets a partner who is quite content to shuffle along in a meandering fashion and carry on a conversation at the same time.

It's impossible to lag during a reel or a jig; there's a lilt and a buoyancy in the way one has to lift one's feet. The whole expression or philosophy is different too. It is a pattern carried out by active cooperation. Everyone is at one time or another a doer and an observer. There is plenty of scope for individualism.

The caller will set the pace by constantly improvising. Everyone is kept busy. Actually it is a group playing in harmony. Maybe there's something to be said for that these days.

Certainly it is a very democratic form of recreation. You mix with all types—thin and fat, young, old and middle-aged (whatever your interpretation of that is).

There are a few fundamental calls you can learn and some changes you can practise. But you'll still have to listen hard all the time; while there aren't so many movements, you just can't tell *when* they'll come. You'll soon discover that the caller loves to call on the spur of the moment. You can be ready for almost anything, which is part of the fun.

When the fiddler lovingly tucks his fiddle under his chin and gets one foot all ready to step it out, or the orchestra swings out as one man into a rollicking reel, the prompter roars suddenly something like, "Gents bow, the Ladies know how"; then the dance has just begun.

There's one French word, *allemande*, that you'll hear often. It has been used in English as the name of a German dance over four hundred years old. So, when the caller says, "allemande left" he means that each "gent" turn to face the lady in the couple to his left. "Allemande right" means that he join right hands with the lady on his right, who is his partner, and walk around her to the right.

Another French expression is *dos-à-dos*, back to back, but the caller puts it altogether and it sounds "Dosido." This means each "gent" is to walk towards the lady he faces, pass her to the left (back to back) to where he started.

—abc News Picture

PIUTE PETE *guides a square dancing couple at Montreal's Normandie Roof.*

Word of Mouth

Just as you get going the caller will suddenly say, "Right and left through." Two couples will change places by walking towards one another and each lady passing through, between the facing couple. "Grand Chain" is when the dancers move around the outside of the square in opposite directions. Turn-about, they take the right and then the left hands of each person they pass, till once again they come to where they started.

Most of the calls have been handed down by word of mouth, changed a bit here and there, and of course are always adaptable to the moods, whims and character of the caller. They are always spoken while the music is playing and fall naturally into a rhythm fitting the tune.

When you can slip into the different changes smoothly and with a nonchalant air, then you are ready to do a bit of improvising yourself, provided you keep within the pattern and do nothing to break the rhythm. A "gent" can twirl every "doll" he meets, as long and as fast as he likes, so long as he doesn't break the movement as a whole.

It is a dance which lends itself to infinite variety. Beginning usually at a modest tempo, but, because the changing of the tunes quickens the pace, it often develops into a competition between the fiddler and the dancers to "last out."

Denims or Ruffles?

Along about here would be a good time to stress the importance of being dressed fittingly. The "gents" should wear sports shirts, so that they may stuff the ties in their pockets after the first ten minutes. Of course, if they want the romantic touch, they can go in for eye-catching plaid shirts, ten-gallon hats, cowboy boots and all the trimmings.

Ladies, unless you have a really slick figure and like to wear blue, brass-studded denims — wear your skirts full, the fuller, the better. If you are a flirtatious stepper, how about a ruffled petticoat underneath, or two, stiffly starched, so your skirt will flutter provocatively around your pretty ankles? It's amazing what an added ruffle to the hem or a puff to the sleeves does for a gal.

If you fancy a peasant blouse or shirtwaist, be sure to anchor it on, but firmly, around your snug little waist. And leave your jewels at home. Earrings will probably get swung right off pink ears. And, please, don't wear pearls. A black velvet ribbon, maybe, choker style, or an old-fashioned

Books for Dancing

"Honor Your Partner"—by Ed Durlacher. Music, dance instructions, calls, etc. Published by Bevin-Adair.

"How to Square Dance"—by Harry Jarman. Published by Harry E. Jarman, Toronto.

"Good Morning"—edited by Benjamin Lovet. Calls, dance descriptions, music. Published by Henry Ford, Dearborn, Mich., U.S.

"The Country Dance Book"—by Beth Tolman and Ralph Page. Excellent dance illustrations. Published by Farrar & Rinehart.

"Swing Your Partner"—collected and arranged by Lois S. Fahs. Old time dances of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Music, calls, directions.

"Games and Dances"—by Lois Fahs Timmins and Margaret Dillon. A publication of Macdonald College.

"Swing Your Partners"—by Durand Maddocks. Excellent handbook for beginners. Published by Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont, U.S.

Records

"Square Dances"—calls by Lawrence Loy. Music by Carson Robison and his Old Timers. (Columbia, Album No. C-47, 4-10" records.)

"Cowboy Square Dances"—calls by Roy Rogers. Music by Cooley's Buckle Busters. (Decca, Album 226, 3-10" records.)

"Square Dances"—calls by Floyd C. Woodhull. Music by Woodhull's Old Tyme Masters. (RCA Victor, Album C-36.)

brooch. If you are the type, a rose in your hair.

Consider your poor feet and shun the open-toed sandals, or suffer the consequences.

I'm afraid this story has been more informative than instructive (if you know what I mean). Guess square dancing still sounds rather baffling. However, there are several books of interest to be had on the subject.

Buy yourself a set of records. Any music store will be glad to help you out. Some have two sides with tunes, others have tunes and calls, or instructions on one side.

If you are a lazy dancer, then stick to your rhumbas; but if you have youth in your heart, rhythm in your soul and *like people*, then take up square dancing and learn to Swing Your Partner.

FROM THE WOMEN'S EDITOR

The Quiet Way

NOT LONG ago a large group of women held a meeting aimed at the restraint of the liquor traffic in Ontario. In itself this is neither unusual nor startling. A lot of women have been crusading against the liquor traffic for a long, long time. Undoubtedly many more women will give battle on this subject for a long time to come.

The purpose of the meeting does not concern us at the moment. Rather, it is the manner in which the meeting, or crusade as it was called, was conducted. Preliminary organization was well planned. The speakers' program was divided into three parts, and each speaker dealt with her topic clearly and explicitly. The tone of the meeting was crisp and businesslike.

It was a far cry from the spectacular actions of Carrie Nation and her axe when she sought to deal with a similar question.

Undoubtedly the convictions of the women present at the recent meeting were no less strong and sincere than those of their predecessors. But these women had the dignity which confidence gives, were not emotional, did not appeal to prejudice.

Today women, in Canada at any rate, do not cut much of a swath in the parliaments of their country. Indeed, many people wonder out loud at the apparently small use to which women have put the franchise fought for by their mothers and grandmothers.

As individuals, women may not be receiving star billing on the political stage, but as a factor (sometimes, to be sure, followed by a question mark) they are not to be disregarded.

by Bernice Coffey

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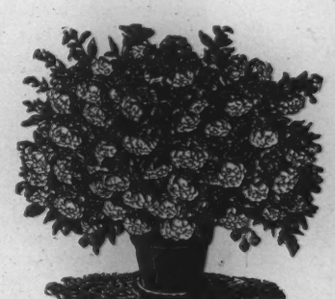

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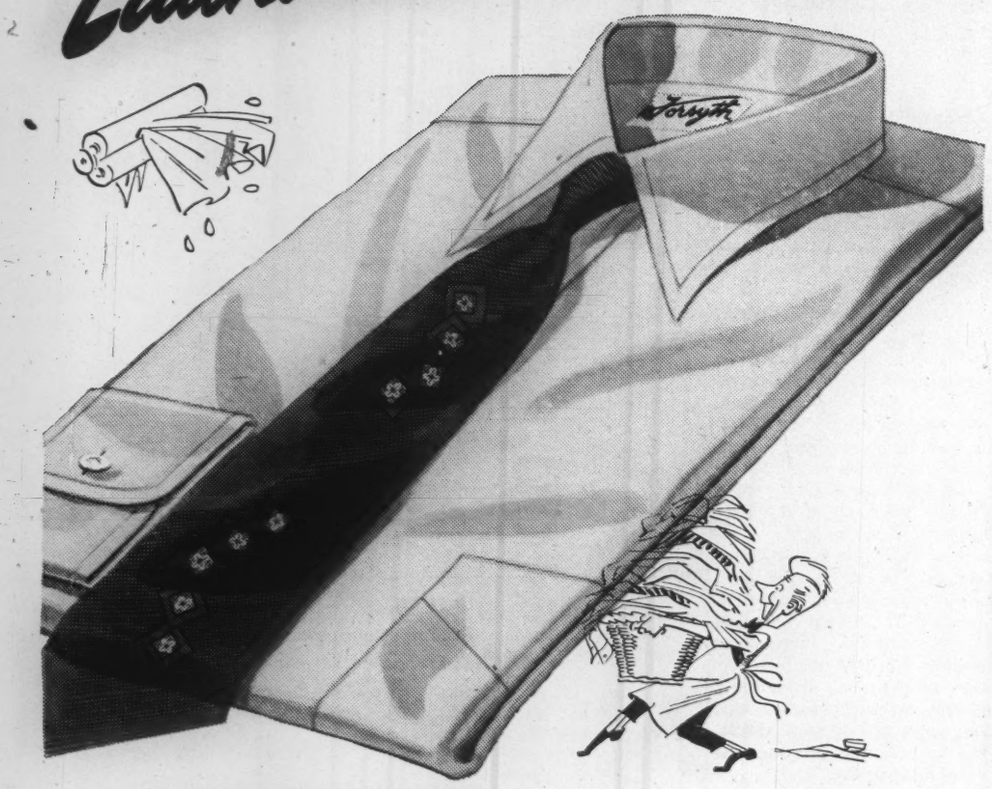

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PERSONALITIES:

Lady of Newfoundland

"I ALWAYS FEEL SORRY for reporters who interview me," said Lady Walsh. "I lead such a quiet life that I'm afraid I am not very good 'copy', isn't that the word?"

A quiet life, yes—if keeping house for three sons and a busy husband can be termed "quiet"; but Lady Walsh is self-effacing for another reason, too. The wife of a prominent man in politics must be careful not only of what she says but how she says it. Especially if her husband happens to be Sir Albert Walsh, KC, LLB, Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

Not that Lady Walsh herself said anything as bald and tactless as that. She merely was pleasantly firm that she "didn't mix up in politics" whenever the conversation veered towards controversial issues.

Lady Walsh is a second generation Newfoundlander. Her grandparents were Irish, "although my name was Jones. That's certainly not Irish, is it?" Her Christian name is Winifred. Not to be tripped up, we asked her if

—Gordon Jarrett

FRIENDLY, *unassuming Lady Walsh*

she spelled it with two n's or one. "Just one," she said, without making a point of it. Lady Walsh is only interested in keeping the record straight about important matters; she doesn't consider anything about herself really important.

But she was most careful that her husband's official position be clarified. In Toronto at the invitation of the Chartered Public Accountants to whom he spoke, Sir Albert had been referred to by one newspaper as Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland. Lady Walsh made quite certain that there should be no further misapprehension.

"My husband was Lieutenant-Governor until last September," she explained. "He accepted the position at the time of Union only on the understanding that it would be a temporary one. He's Chief Justice now."

Lady Walsh was born at Harbor Grace and went to school there. Then she married Lawyer Albert Walsh.

(His title was conferred in last New Year's honors list.)

Although Lady Walsh doesn't say so, you gather that she prefers the informality of the home in which they now live, on Monkstown Road, to Government House.

Certainly her life and interest revolves around her three sons, sixteen year old Michael, fourteen year old Jerry ("he prefers to be called Jerry rather than Gerald") and ten year old Kevin. The boys attend St. Bonaventure's College as day pupils.

The family used to have their own summer cottage at Holyrood, twenty-five miles from St. John's, but it was too far for Sir Albert to commute daily. Now they summer in Manuels, about 12 miles away. "The boys love the ocean bathing but it's much too cold for me," said Lady Walsh. "I do what swimming I do in the fresh water streams." Actually she's not fond of sports.

Lady Walsh is the tailored suit type. Her favorite shades are black, blue and dark green. Only 5'4" in height, she is a trimly plump figure, with blue eyes and fair-greying hair. "It's actually grey," she said truthfully. "I don't mind a bit if you say so."

She doesn't go in much for jewellery. She was wearing a single strand of pearls, with small inconspicuous pearl earrings. Her fingers were ringless except for wedding ring and diamond ring. On her suit lapel was a gambolling lamb of green stones and brilliants. "I'm not overly fond of costume jewellery," she confessed. "This piece was a gift from a friend. That's why I like it."

What about women's clubs? Does she belong to many? Lady Walsh explained that in Newfoundland the women are great workers in Red Cross and church organizations. But there are no large clubs such as the Canadian Club or the IODE. "We've lived our own life away from others for so long," she said. "I do hope a number of national groups already functioning in the Dominion will start branches in Newfoundland."

"Our social life? Oh, we are fond of bridge. Just eight or twelve friends of an evening. No, we haven't taken up Canasta yet. Then there are the monthly and special occasion dances at the Old Colony Club and the Newfoundland Hotel. And our cocktail parties."

We mentioned Premier "Joe" Smallwood's statement that he'd never been to a cocktail party until he went to Ottawa. (SN, Oct. 11: "Cocktail Parties—Yes or No?") Had she read the story? Yes, she had. Her eyes twinkled. "The Newfoundland papers mentioned it, too. I haven't seen Mr. Smallwood since then."

Newfoundland is pronounced Newfund-land, with equal unemphasized syllables. It has a most pleasing sound in Lady Walsh's quiet musical voice.

All in all, a friendly unassuming woman is the wife of Newfoundland's Chief Justice.

Brain-Teaser:

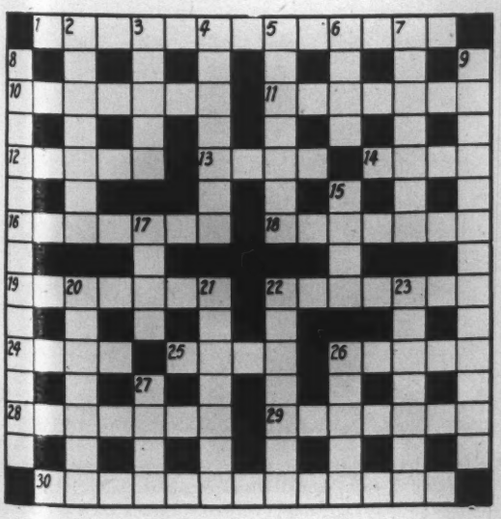
Twisters and Turners

ACROSS

1. Chase me, you nit! (anagram) (6, 7)
10. O, write a tune for out-of-doors. (4, 3)
11. His cap is so like an artist, naturally. (7)
12. This comes from sitting in bed reading Poe. (5)
13. Petruski Skavar. (4)
14. Order, for the butcher when I don't want lean? (4)
16. Ten eggs make one. (4-3)
18. With which the burglar walks off with the booty? (7)
19. 10 schoolboys, who may get tanned in the end? (7)
22. He should have been the first M.C. on air. (7)
24. She closes her umbrella. (4)
25. Thump on her brow? (4)
26. Condescend to sound like a Scandinavian. (5)
28. Emmet's community centre. (3, 4)
29. It appears navies have five men for rough work. (7)
30. Cracker jacks? (13)

DOWN

2. N.G. (7)
3. V.C. (5)
4. Not the power of a parasite. (7)
5. On harps their parents play, no doubt. (7)
6. He was in a royal race in old Peru. (but lost to a Spaniard). (4)
7. To sing is practically all the bull likes doing. (7)
8. How the porter was deft, poor fellow! (7, 3, 3)
9. He spends his life trying to make ends meet. (13)
15. Was Carousel this kind of play? (4)
17. She must be upset if she sounds like 26 across. (4)
20. The French go after the United Nations. Tch! (In an open session, perhaps). (7)
21. Mollusc with a dandruff producing exterior. (7)
22. Mother shuts in a gentleman making a hue but no cry. (7)
23. Sir Oscar. (7)
26. Crane, the District Attorney, will come down at five with it. (5)
27. He's familiar if ma is absent. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Terpsichorean
9. Grosvenor
10. Meant
11. Indoors
14. Markova
15. Stravinsky
17 and 16 down. Red Shoes
19 and 28. Les Sylphides
20. Schoolmate
23. Mermaid
26. Sinks in
27. Tides
28. See 19
31. Corps-de-Ballet

DOWN

2. Ego
3. Pavlova
4. Ian
5. Harem
6. Remarry
7. Adano
8. Strands
9. Grim
12. Dotes
13. Smith
16. See 17 across
17. Rites
18. Climate
20. Seals up
21. Menthol
22. Ants
24. Rodeo
25. Dosed
29. Lob
30. Doe (81)

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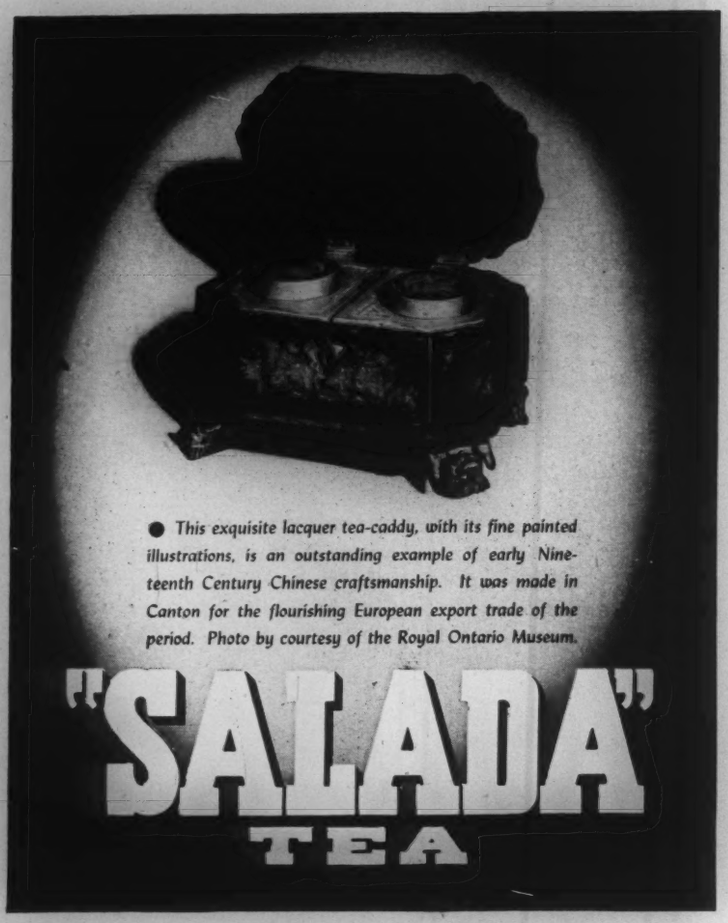

● *This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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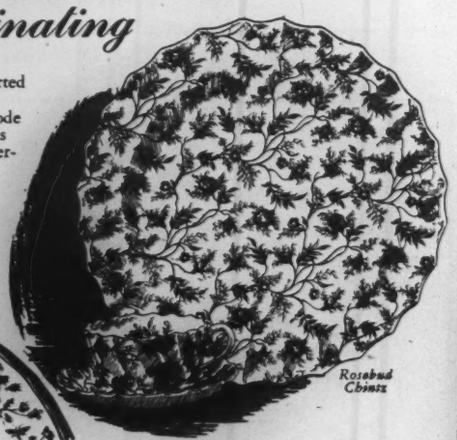

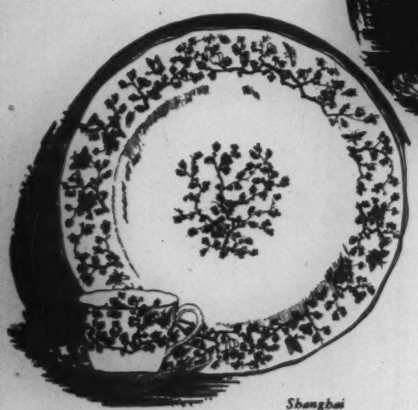

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DISTAFF:

Some Day in Lights

LITTLE THEATRE actress makes good. That's the story behind Avril Keiller of Montreal. Her background with the McGill Players, Montreal Repertory Theatre and summer stock at Brae Manor (Knowlton, Que.) led her to New York three years ago. Photographic modelling, commercial films and TV followed. Then a replacement chance at a small role in "Anne of the Thousand Days" on Broadway. Now she's on tour (Toronto included) with the company.

AVRIL KEILLER

■ Mrs. Caroline H. Elledge has been appointed Director of Social Service at Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. She leaves her assistant professorship at McGill for this work. Mrs. Elledge authored the book "Rehabilitation of the Patient", published in 1948.

■ At a recent investiture by His Excellency the Governor-General, at Government House, Sergeant Nadine Hope Harley of Ottawa received the BEM "in recognition of meritorious services rendered in her capacity as an Administrative Clerk." Mrs. E. E. Hickson of Ottawa (former Acting Matron Helen MacLeod Glendenning, RCN) was made an Associate Member of the Order of the Royal Red Cross.

■ Violinist Beth McVey of Owen Sound, Ont., gave a recital recently in Toronto. Miss McVey has been studying last five years in New York.

■ Miss Eva Clare has been named founder of the University Music Diplomas Association in Winnipeg.

■ Re-elected to Saskatoon's City Council was Mrs. Marjorie Walker, and she topped the aldermanic polls, too, well ahead of the runner-up.

■ Joyce Tedman, of Toronto, is being married to Col. Gordon Austin, USAF, in the American Church, Quai d'Orsay, Paris, on December 12. Reception will take place at the home of Major and Mrs. L. D. Buford of the U.S. Embassy at Seine-et Oise, Paris. It will be a military wedding. The ushers are all air attaché personnel from the U.S. Embassy in Paris and London. Miss Tedman is being married in moonlight slipper satin in polonaise effect.

■ Lady Tupper was re-elected Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Winnipeg Ballet. Honorary President is Mrs. James A. Richardson.

■ Married and living in England now, radio personality Monica Mugan is doing some BBC broadcasting and is British correspondent for *Photoplay*.

■ A pastry shop was opened with much aplomb in Ottawa when Mayor E. A. Bourque snipped a broad yellow ribbon across the front door. Proprietress is blonde vivacious Mrs. Frantisek Nemec, wife of a Czech diplomat who quit his job when the communists took over his country. The shop will specialize in the sale of European delicacies. Ottawa's diplomatic corps is expected to take this pastry shop to its collective heart.

■ Kate Reid, Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, has won a place in "Arsenic and Old Lace", the play Brian Doherty is sending on tour in the New Year.

■ Jeanne D'Arc, Montreal lawyer, was elected President of the Canadian Federation of University Women, Quebec section.

■ Miss Eleanor Wiestner of Montreal has been awarded the Eliza Reid Memorial Scholarship of $150 a year by the Montreal Women's Club.

■ Winner of a scholarship given by the Princess Alice Foundation Fund is Miss Mary Burjea of Regina. This scholarship permits Miss Burjea a year's post-graduate work. She is already enrolled in Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. She is a graduate of both Ottawa and Manitoba Universities and has a diploma in French from the Sorbonne. Senator Carine Wilson is President of the Fund.

STRICTLY FOR GOURMETS *is the Ottawa pastry shop opened recently by Mrs. Frantisek Nemec. Sampling, l. to r.: Mayor Bourque; Mrs. Laurence Steinhardt, wife of U.S. Ambassador; and Mrs. Nemec, wife of former Czech diplomat.*

FASHION:

Reported Missing

INSURANCE BROKERS estimate that one out of every five claims on lost jewellery is paid on diamonds, or other precious gems, lost from their settings. Latest available reports list the total annual claims paid for losses of all kinds of personal jewellery in the U.S. and Canada at upwards of $10,000,000.

While this figure has not been broken down accurately, experienced brokers say that 20 per cent of this sum, more than $2,000,000, is paid each year on diamonds or other precious gems the owners report missing from their settings.

Moral: Have your jewels examined for loose settings. When buying new jewellery find out if the gems are set to "stay put".

■ Stoles of nylon net and sheerest chiffon appear in colorful variety for evening cover-up. Flattering and practical newcomer is the sleeve-stole, Paris-inspired, that stays securely anchored on one shoulder. The other end can trail or be draped in many graceful ways.

■ Solving the problem of the woman who wants to look dramatic and beautiful in the theatre in spite of "Madam, would you please remove your hat?" is one of Lilly Dache's projects. For this, she comes up with a little "theatre veil" hat that stands to become another of the Dache "firsts". Designed to be worn alone, as is, or under a large brimmed dinner hat, a little head-hugging cloche is made entirely of shaped veiling, covering the eyes in front and caught low in the back with flowers.

■ Canadian invention: the stadium cape, a spectator warmer designed by Irving of Montreal. It's a bright red wool plaid blanket with a hole and a hood in the middle. Both becoming and chill resistant.

■ Is that diamond the real thing? According to *Le Nouveau Larousse Universel*, French Webster dictionary, an aluminum pencil is now being used to distinguish between real and fraudulent diamonds.

When the aluminum point is rubbed against the diamond's surface, one of two things will happen. It will either leave no mark on the surface at all, in which case accept it gleefully. Or it will leave the mark of the pencil, in which case action is in your own hands, because the gem was likely purchased at the local five and ten cent store.

■ A new way of making up the eyes is the closely-guarded secret of a very few of the most chic women in Paris. It magnifies the eyes tremendously, making them the focal point of the *maquillage*, as the French call it. Two or three exclusive "studios" have sprung up in Paris where makeup experts teach the new technique. Even their addresses are jealously held back by their clients.

Fashion observers predict that it will become a world-wide fashion, succeeding the accent-on-the-mouth type in vogue since Joan Crawford set it almost fifteen years ago. The mystery makeup seems to be a combination of finely drawn brush lines and eye shadow in several colors. "It is somewhat reminiscent of the effect you see in Egyptian drawings of eyes," says one reporter. "But it is not stagey or obvious."

—John E. Carrabye, Copenhagen

DANISH SILVER *jewellery, strikingly modern, is actually a reproduction of ornaments worn by Vikings.*

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—Frances Barton

CHOCOLATE SOUFFLE *is easy to make. Follow menu below, serve at once.*

FOOD:

Puffed Up With Pride

EVER WISH you could make a luscious chocolate-y chocolate soufflé that reaches upward in proud majesty and hasn't a thought of falling? Such a soufflé comes near to being the darling of darlings to dessert lovers everywhere. Yes, it's a dish for a gourmet, but in the version given here it's also simple enough for weekday dinners in the home of Mrs. Average Canadian.

Read the recipe given below. Doesn't sound difficult, does it? It isn't at all. If the recipe is followed *carefully* it's a cinch to make you the talk of the neighborhood as a chef *par excellence.* There's a bit of a secret about soufflés, of course: timing. So, note well the time called for in baking: one hour and ten minutes, or until soufflé is firm. When cooked, *serve immediately* —and that is where the timing comes in, for this is a dessert that cannot be prepared in advance; it must go into the oven exactly one hour and ten minutes before you expect to serve it.

It's perfectly simple, and guaranteed to give wonderful results if you follow this recipe closely.

Chocolate Soufflé

- 2 squares unsweetened chocolate
- 2 cups milk
- ½ cup sugar
- 1/3 cup flour
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 4 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon-colored
- 4 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Add chocolate to milk and heat in double boiler. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until blended. Combine sugar, flour, and salt. Add small amount of chocolate mixture, stirring until smooth.

Return to double boiler and cook until thickened, stirring constantly; then continue cooking 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add butter and vanilla. Cool slightly while beating eggs.

Add egg yolks and mix well. Fold into egg whites. Turn into greased baking dish. Place in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour and 10 minutes, or until soufflé is firm. Serve immediately with Marshmallow Mint Sauce or with cream. Yield: 8 servings.

Marshmallow Mint Sauce

- ½ cup sugar
- ¼ cup water
- 8 marshmallows, cut in small pieces
- 1 egg white, stiffly beaten
- ⅛ to ¼ teaspoon peppermint extract
- Green Coloring.

Bring sugar and water to a boil and boil to a thin syrup, or to a temperature of 230°F. (Syrup will not be thick enough to spin a thread.) Remove from heat; add marshmallows and let stand 2 minutes, or until marshmallows are melted, pressing them under syrup.

Pour syrup slowly over egg white, beating constantly until mixture is cool. Add peppermint extract and enough coloring to make sauce a delicate green. Yield: 1 cup sauce.

FOOD FILLERS

■ "Simple Cooking for the Epicure" (MacMillan, $2.50) has a sound approach to the preparation and production of food; namely, that of enjoying oneself through the entire procedure.

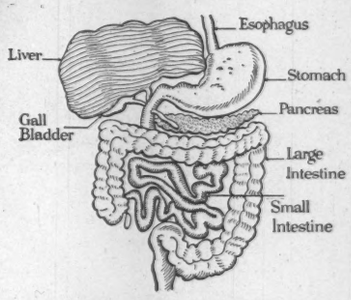
The authors maintain that there has been a revolution in cooking during the past few years and that we now spend less time in the kitchen, create less fuss and muss and achieve much more interesting food.

Recipes in this book are well set up and detailed with essential information, including the time required to prepare and cook the food. There are chapters on party foods for late suppers, cocktail parties.

For anyone interested in experimenting with herbs, this book provides sound advice and description of the flavors produced. Altogether a very enjoyable book to read and work with. By Jean Hamilton and Gloria Kameran.

GOOD DIGESTION

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM has been called "nature's most wonderful chemical laboratory." Throughout life, the vitality and strength of *every* part of the body depend largely upon how well this laboratory does its work.



The digestion of a single food may require twenty-four hours or longer. During this time, digestive juices secreted by glands in the mouth, stomach, and small intestine and by the liver and pancreas make it possible for the body to convert food into nutritional elements. These produce heat and energy and supply materials necessary for growth and repair.

Sometimes, however, the digestive processes fail to function properly. This may be due to faulty eating habits, infections, fatigue, food allergies, emotional disturbances and other causes and may lead to minor as well as serious digestive disorders. In fact, studies show that digestive troubles are more common than any other ailments except those of the respiratory system.

Modern medicine has developed many instruments and tests which help the doctor to diagnose digestive disorders with great accuracy. For instance, X-rays permit the doctor to follow "test meals" throughout the digestive system and to observe the position, size, shape, and movements of the digestive tract. In addition, chemical tests and analyses give him essential information about whether the digestive organs are functioning properly.

Some digestive conditions are so trivial that they can often be corrected by surprisingly simple measures, such as eliminating trouble-making foods from the diet. Others are serious and, if allowed to progress, may affect general health, and require prolonged dietary restrictions or surgery.

So, it is always wise to seek medical advice for *persistent* digestive complaints such as pain, nausea, "indigestion," or even continued lack of appetite. The doctor, in most cases, can quickly discover the causes and suggest corrective treatment that may help to insure better digestion and better health.

7 HINTS FOR GOOD DIGESTION

1. Avoid eating when rushed or when emotionally upset.
2. Keep the teeth in good condition so that food may be chewed thoroughly.
3. Drink adequate amounts of water (six to eight glasses a day) and establish regular habits of elimination.
4. Do not eat too much or too often.
5. Cultivate an appetite for a wide variety of foods, especially those that are rich in the essential nutritional elements.
6. Avoid strenuous exercise immediately after eating.
7. Do not resort to self-treatment. If digestive complaints persist, consult the doctor.

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Children:
Is Wealth a Handicap?

by Terence Cronyn

"AM I GIVING my children everything they should have? What more can I do for them?"

These were good questions. They showed a high degree of perception, but, as I later realized, they were hard ones to answer.

They came from a good mother, a mother from a better than good home. They referred to three healthy, normal children, whose surroundings, present way of life and background left nothing to be desired.

Had the mother been one of those who delegate the care of their families to others—even to the best nurses, tutors and schools—at the expense of developing any real bond of friendship and understanding between them and their children, the answers would have been easy. Had she formed one-half of an incompatible marriage, again they would have been easy. To those of us who have the good fortune to spend our days in close contact with children—other people's, aged from eight to eighteen—such answers present an all too self-evident proposition.

A parent may lull herself, or himself, into a state of completely false security regarding the children's happiness by giving them all the physical care that money can buy—while starving them of the spiritual essentials for a happy childhood. Companionship, sympathy and love from unselfish parents is the due of every child, and all the gold of Golconda cannot replace it.

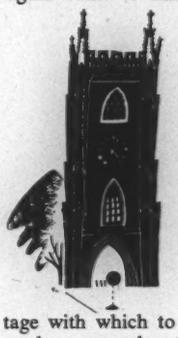
Even more readily will the gift of wealth fail the child who has for parents those most colossally selfish of all beings, a separated or divorced father and mother. Such men and women satisfy their consciences by giving bountiful material rewards to the child—rewards for being made unhappy, unstable, for having to grow up lacking the very coping-stone of a satisfactory childhood, yes, and even manhood.

All Advantages

The mother and father in question were neither of these. Their children were receiving all the affection that well-mated, happy parents could give them. It was not uncontrolled affection, for it was fettered by the bonds of understanding discipline. Moreover, the children were being brought up under ideal material conditions — a lovely home in the country, horses, dogs, swimming, good schooling.

As I turned the questions over a second time, it seemed that there could be nothing lacking for these children. What more could be done for them? Thus it is with all parents. If they do their duty to their children to the absolute best of their spiritual and material ability, they can only sit back and await what may befall. They cannot control fate, luck, whatever you may call it, that results in accidents, wars and so on. They have done their best up to the point of chance.

A day or so later, these questions again came to mind. I realized that there is, after all, not something lacking, but the suggestion of a handicap for these children. There is nothing that the parents can do about it. Chance again, has made it.



These children have every conceivable advantage with which to set out along the road—every advantage but one, and that one is generally considered to be a drawback. They have never been up against it. They have never had to get out and sell papers or run messages in order to have some of the good things of childhood (say, a bicycle), or, perhaps, even to have some of the necessities.

A child who has had to do this, and who has made good, has a sound jumping-off place for his adult battles. Whether or not such a child is more advantageously placed than is one on whom the gods have smiled so inclusively as in the case in question, I hesitate to say. I only know that it makes more difficult the reply to such questions as those above.

■ Over 60,000 children have been cared for under the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc. It was formed in 1937 to care for children orphaned and distressed as a result of the ravages of war.

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BEAUTY:

Suitcase Traveller

TAILORED ladies accessorize with sweaters and scarves. That is Katharine Cornell's viewpoint. Interviewed by SN on her arrival from Buffalo by train, she was smartly suited in grey.

Unlike her role in "That Lady" in which, as a Princess of early Spain, she wears gorgeous gowns of satin and brocades, Miss Cornell in private life concentrates on suits and woollen dresses. For one thing, her strict rehearsal and playing schedule doesn't leave her much time for dinner or cocktail engagements.

She rises late, has breakfast around noon and a quiet dinner at 5.30 p.m. So the only time friends can meet and eat with her is after the show. That's usually informal. So it's suits for Kit Cornell.

"And of course they're practical for walking my dogs in the parks," said America's most romantic actress. "I take them out every day." The two dachshunds (Illo and Cleopatra) travel with her everywhere. Spaniel "Flush" (co-star of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street") died some years ago.

KATHARINE CORNELL

Three suits are the mainstay of the Cornell wardrobe. Usually there's a brown, grey and green. But as her manager, Gertrude Macy, says, "One is always a favorite and gets worn and worn." The suits are dressed up with a contrasting sweater, often a matching cardigan too. Katharine Cornell, like most actresses, is deathly afraid of catching cold and consequently dresses warmly. Dozens of sweaters and scarves ensure smart quick changes.

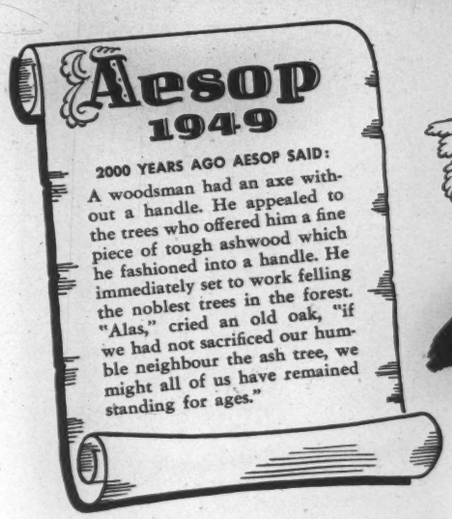
Katharine Cornell is one of the few actresses who travels in suitcases. Most stars have two trunks, one for the theatre and one for the private wardrobe. Miss Cornell prefers matching suitcases. Also she carries along with her a small vanity box. This contains powder, lipstick and toilet water, (Miss Cornell uses very little make-up), throat gargles, as well as a night-gown, woollen bedjacket and slippers.

Compactly packed with these minimum essentials, the vanity case is sufficient for overnight train travel. Such a case might, indeed, be advantageously added to the luggage of all travellers—air, train or automobile—as the ideal overnight solution.

Then Katharine Cornell takes along a sort of duffel or "feeding" type of bag in which is stuffed dog biscuits, a couple of packs of cards for Canasta, a mystery book and slip-on rubbers.

Miss Cornell creams her face well before applying her stage make-up and she removes the make-up carefully with cream cleansers. That amount of cold creaming in one evening is sufficient to keep her face soft and smooth. And in the daytime—just powder, lipstick and a mild cologne.

It's all in keeping with a smart tailored lady.


Aesop
1949
2000 YEARS AGO AESOP SAID:
A woodsman had an axe without a handle. He appealed to the trees who offered him a fine piece of tough ashwood which he fashioned into a handle. He immediately set to work felling the noblest trees in the forest. "Alas," cried an old oak, "if we had not sacrificed our humble neighbour the ash tree, we might all of us have remained standing for ages."

They Are Foolish Who Give Their Enemies The Means Of Destroying Them

Those who aim by means of propaganda to destroy our way of life are constantly seeking weaknesses or possible failings in our system in order to turn such shortcomings to their own ends.

Therefore . . . it is in our national interest to make of democracy a system strong and healthy. We must unite in endeavouring to develop that which is good in what we have and to eliminate the minor faults.

In this way, we divert the barbs of propaganda directed against our way of life. In this way, we deny our enemies the means of destroying us. In this way, we shall remain "standing for ages".

Let us not be so foolish as to give our enemies the means of destroying us.

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Watchers:

Talk About Weather

by Jean Love Galloway

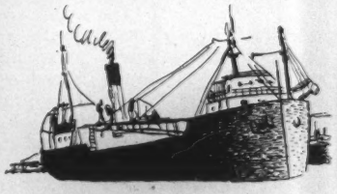
IN THEIR NINETIES, the Tolmie sisters don't just *gossip* about the weather—they talk about it in scientific language.

For longer than even the oldtimers can remember, the Misses Tolmie have operated the Provincial Meteorological station in their big old homestead, high up on the hill at Southampton, Ontario, on Lake Huron.

By means of instruments in a high tower built on the roof of their house, they can keep track of the wind's velocity and direction every moment of the day and night. Maximum and minimum temperatures are recorded by sheltered thermometers placed strategically in their garden among the hollyhocks and the dahlias.

In an upstairs back bedroom, an impressive barometer indicates the humidity. Here, too, are a couple of other weather instruments which work automatically in conjunction with the wind tower to chart wind velocity and direction.

The Tolmie sisters keep track of all climatic conditions in huge, account-like volumes which are entered at regular periods, like a ledger. They calculate monthly and annual mean



temperatures, wind averages and dew point, and send reports direct to the Provincial Meteorological office in Toronto. These reports form part of the Dominion's official climatic records.

The elder Miss Tolmie fractured her leg a couple of years ago. She finds it a little difficult now to get about the yard when the snow is deep. But her sister is always able to "take the weather" when she herself can't manage the drifts.

The Tolmie sisters tell about one exciting, yet tragic day in their lives. "I remember it was in 1913, on Good Friday," the elder relates.

"The wind velocity on the lake out there was 64 miles an hour. Our instruments went wild. Part of our roof even blew off. Next morning, there were eight bodies washed ashore. Only two of the sailors were ever identified. The others were buried in an unknown grave in the village cemetery."

During World Wars I and II, these women made the official records from which weather forecasts were flashed to merchant seamen and RCAF aircrew operating in the region. And on the Misses Tolmie of Southampton, Canadians each day continue to depend for accurate weather data upon which the official forecasts are based.

No, these ladies of the atmosphere have no time for small talk about the weather. They take it seriously.

the lighter side

Tiptoe through Dandelions

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"STILL, Mr. Abbott said a great many landlords wouldn't take advantage of the new rent increase," I pointed out.

"He might as well have said that a great many cats wouldn't take advantage of a canary," Miss A. said angrily. She went to the kitchenette and brought out a bottle of dandelion wine. "It's absolutely non-intoxicating, but it may make us feel a little better," she said.

"They should have appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the rent situation," I said. I tasted my dandelion wine. "This must have been one of your vintage years," I said.

"A ROYAL Commission might have been an excellent idea," Miss A. continued, "The Commission could have sat for a year or two and then presented a report which the Government could have tabled at the end of ten months."

"Or they could just have sat and pursued a chain of investigation," she went on. "They sometimes do that. Then when the investigation is completed they disappear, taking the chain with them. It's something like the Indian rope trick. If you remember something of the sort happened in the case of the Prices Investigation Commission."

She refilled both our glasses. "Oh there are plenty of ways," she said, "For instance, Mr. Church might have asked for a six months' hoist as he did in the case of the Milling Report. Only unfortunately the motion was lost on the way to the Speaker."

"Whatever do you suppose became of it?" I asked.

Miss A. shrugged. "The report I had was that one of the Liberal members got hold of it and used it for spitballs," she said.

"Just a minute!" I said, "I've just remembered. It wasn't the Milling Report, it was the Privy Council Bill. I remember distinctly."

"Then how did Tommy Church get into it?" Miss A. said puzzled.

"I'm not sure," I said, "What were we talking about? . . . Oh yes, Royal Commissions. As I understand it Tommy Church is a Royal Commission to perpetuate the British Empire and abrogate the Westminster Statute."

"Naturally I know about that," Miss A. said irritably. She leaned back, holding her glass. "The important question is," she said presently, "Just why did Judge McGregor bring in a Combines Investigation report urging the elimination of the Entrance Examination?"

"Did he?" I asked, beginning to feel a little confused.

"Of course he did," Miss A. said, "That's why the Entrance Examination was eliminated. The Combines Act really has teeth in it."

I shook my head. "I'm not quite clear about it but my impression was that Commissioner Hope resigned as a protest against government policy in delaying to table the report on Education, thus allowing Minister Dana Porter to get in his report first. Then there was the report of the Provincial Forestry Commission which has never been tabled at all as far as I know. That would come under the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources I imagine."

"I'm sure I don't know what you're talking about," Miss A. said.

I wasn't quite sure myself. "Anyway he won his point," I said after a moment.

"Who won his point?" Miss A. said impatiently.

"Dana Porter won his point," I said, "By taking advantage of an adjourned debate on a motion to go into supply. The Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources won a pie-making contest at Richmond County Fair."

"IN ANY case it didn't make any difference," Miss A. said, "since the Wartime Trade and Prices Board had already decided to abolish school grades as a wartime economy measure. So that left nothing for the Educational Committee to investigate."

"Do you know what I think," I said, "I think they should have a Royal Commission to investigate Royal Commissions. Or maybe a Bureau of Missing Commissions to trace Commissions that may be suffering from amnesia. Like the National Flag Commission . . . No thanks, no more for me. It's very nice but it's got teeth in it."

"Ridiculous," Miss A. said, "I made it myself and it's perfectly harmless." She tipped the remainder of the bottle into her glass. "No more effect than a tabled Royal Commission report," she said.

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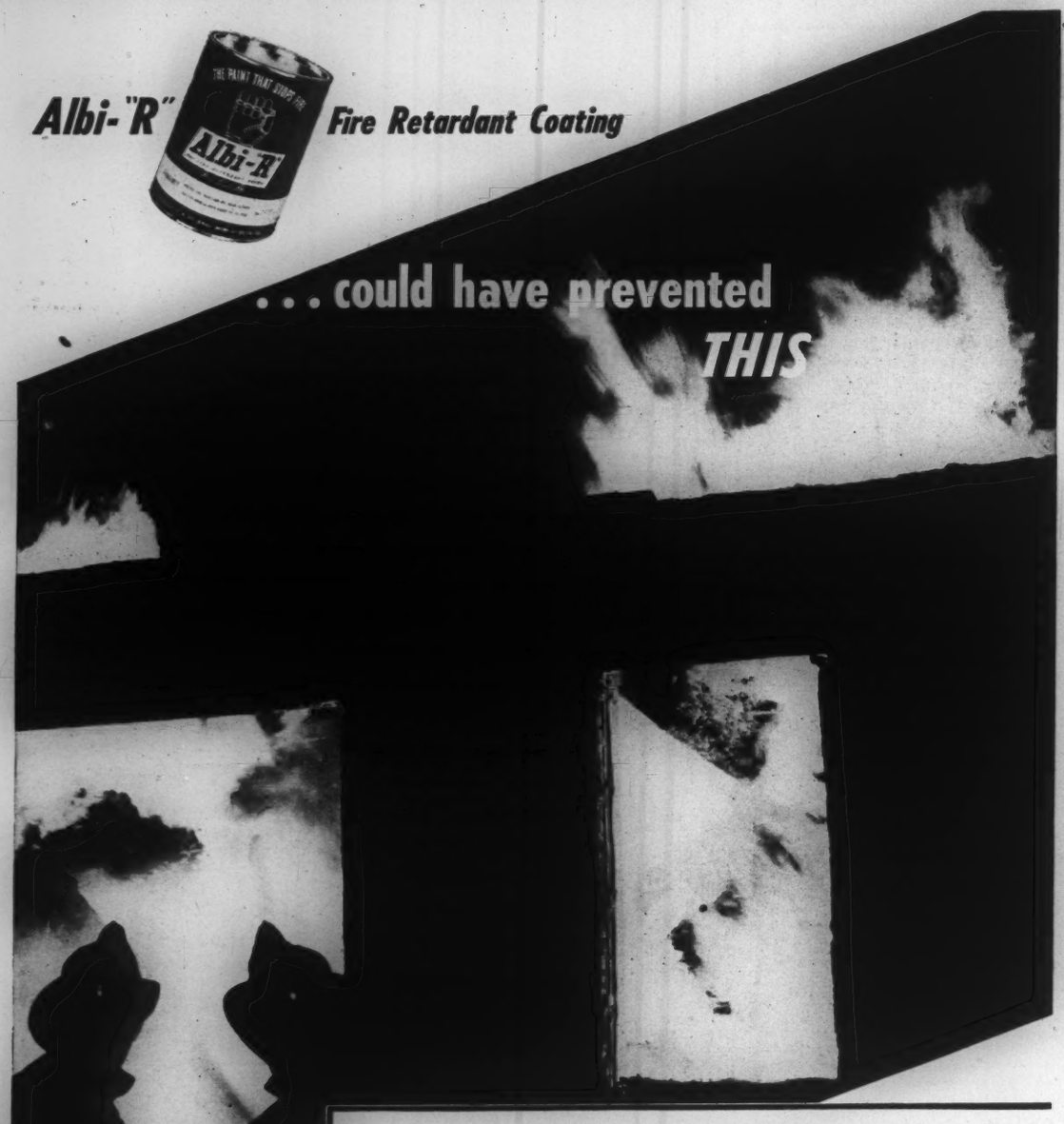

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ISRAEL'S FUTURE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

cost, to a tiny infant state, is staggering.

After defence, the most critical internal challenge is immigration. Until the resources of Israel are finally reckoned, an estimate of the country's maximum absorptive capacity remains indefinite. By 1953, the existing Jewish population, slightly beyond 950,000, may be doubled; such a plan involves a flow of 200,000 or 250,000 a year and need not overtax the country's resources.

The expansion of agriculture, and particularly the introduction of a country-wide irrigation scheme, will make the land self-sufficient in fruits, vegetables, dairy products and almost so in fodder. Simultaneously, the expansion of local fisheries will decrease the country's dependence on imported protein foods. (Israel must import wheat and meat.)

Industry will concentrate on exploiting natural resources, particularly the chemical wealth of the Dead Sea, and plants with important chemical qualities, e.g., the castor tree, planted extensively in the Negev.

The oil refineries in Haifa may also be an important basis for a chemical by-product industry. Other possible exports are citrus fruits and cement. Israel is encouraging the industries where technological skill plays a more important part than raw materials, such as diamond cutting and textiles.

Because of congestion, and lack of adequate housing and immediate employment, the influx of immigrants dropped below the average in recent months.

The Flood of Immigrants

Yet 300,000 Jewish newcomers, from a score of lands where they regard themselves as "homeless", have been admitted to Israel since the declaration of independence in May, 1948. This is a 50 per cent increase in the population in 17 months—as though Canada were to receive five million persons in that time!

They streamed to Haifa under the impact of hostile pressure, most of them near penury, often without advance notice of their arrival and during a desperate war—yet all but 70,000—who must remain in ugly temporary camps—have been integrated into Israel's limited economy.

Today, 165,000 or 170,000 Arabs remain within the boundaries of Israel; of these, approximately 20,000 have recently infiltrated. The Israel Government is prepared to permit the return of relatives of Arabs now dwelling in the country, as well as a substantial number of refugees—about 100,000 in all, according to reliable authority.

It is unlikely, however, that Israel will allow large numbers of Arab refugees to return without a guarantee of peaceful intentions. *No* state in 1949 would jeopardize its security with a potential fifth column.

Clearly, young Israel faces problems: the grim facts of life. Her achievements to date, however, lend significance to a current by-word—"In Israel, you are not a realist until you believe in miracles!"

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Will Controlled World Trade Be The Legacy Of ERP?

The ERP Has Encouraged Bilateral Arrangements Which Are Leading To State Control Of World Trade

by Ernest Waengler

EUROPEAN economic policy is no longer based on the free play of forces which had dominated the continent's economy ever since the days of mercantilism. Today, foreign trade in a good many countries is nationalized altogether, and in the remainder it is governed by such strict rules and so rigidly supervised by government agencies that the effect is almost the same as complete nationalization.

Strange as it may seem, the United States, champion of free enterprise, has accepted this state of affairs. The first clear proof of that fact was the Bretton Woods Conference, where the Americans treated all questions of international payments and exchange rates as matters of purely governmental concern and discretion.

U.S. recognition of this situation had proved one of the serious weaknesses of Bretton Woods. It took no account of the fact that, in times of crisis, governments are not always able to control currencies entirely according to international agreement. Faced by the hard facts of economic reality, individual governments often have to resort to measures contrary to their original plans and also contrary to agreements entered into in good faith.

French Devaluation

France's devaluation of the franc earlier this year and the setting up of multiple exchange rates—both in violation of the principles of Bretton Woods—were but the first blatant example. In comparison to what was to follow, it was only a small indication of the ineffectiveness of an instrument based on the fallacy that the old rules used between private businesses can, in a new economic era, be applied to governments.

The next example was the decision of Italy, and more recently also of Austria, to give exporters permission to sell part of their hard currency earnings in the free market (which, incidentally, was called the black market not so long ago).

The idea was to stimulate exports by enabling exporters to sell goods at practically no profit, or even at a loss, because they were now able to make their profits on the dollars instead of the merchandise. The dollars were sold at a high premium to importers of non-essential goods, to whom the Government would not give funds at the official rate. While these countries were still able to give the outward impression of maintaining their exchange rates, a large sector of their economy was already based on a much higher rate than the official one.

Complete Fiasco

The complete fiasco of Bretton Woods, however, came on September 18, 1949. The United States, the very country which at Bretton Woods had insisted on the maintenance of existing exchange rates, prevailed upon Britain to devalue the pound sterling, and thereby caused the complete collapse of the dollar value of most European currencies, an effect which the Bretton Woods' Agreement was especially designed to prevent.

In this atmosphere of financial disequilibrium the Marshall Plan was to fulfill its double purpose, the political one of saving Europe from chaos and Communism and the economic one of helping the war-torn countries to become competitive partners in the free trading world.

The Marshall Plan cannot be regarded as an isolated economic measure, but only in conjunction with other fiscal and economic plans whose effects are coinciding with it. The most important among these is the Bretton Woods' Agreement, the instrument primarily intended to stabilize the currencies of the countries, which later were to benefit from the Marshall Plan.

Not even the extremist left-winger can deny that in its political purpose the Marshall Plan has been a tremendous success. Not one of the participating countries, with the possible exception of Belgium, would have been able to avoid complete bankruptcy, mass starvation and serious social unrest without Marshall aid.

U.S. Capitalism

On the economic side the picture looks different. The Communist press has branded the Marshall Plan an attempt by American Big Business to promote and perpetuate the U.S. type of capitalism in Europe. Actually the opposite has taken place. Although intended as an instrument of free trade, the Marshall Plan has actually put a premium on state control by enabling participating countries to maintain the artificial valuation of their currencies and at the same time forcing them to continue state control of monetary and economic affairs.

It created an absolute necessity for what Europeans call "dirigisme", the complete taking over of economic matters by government agencies.

The principle of bilateralism which is directly contrary to North American business traditions is encouraged by the Marshall Plan. The Intra European Payments Scheme—or Little Marshall Plan—provided for bilateral drawing rights granted by European countries to each other.

Hold Currency

The rights provided that each participant would hold the others' currency up to a specified amount. This is a form of international credit, and the participating countries were, therefore, encouraged to buy as much as possible from other participants with whom they had not exceeded their drawing rights. Price and quality of goods became a secondary consideration.

In an attempt to prevent the Marshall Plan from defeating its own purpose altogether, the Intra-European Plan of Payments and Compensations was expanded this summer. The idea was to break economic isolationism in Europe by making the drawing-rights of the participants freely transferable. This time some of the Marshall countries themselves raised violent objections.

In order to promote free competition and to adjust European prices to the American level, the Americans had suggested that all drawing rights should be made convertible into dollars. That way countries with an active trade balance toward the rest of Europe could have drawn on Marshall Plan goods out of the allotment of their debtors. The British were obviously afraid that the accumulation of sterling holdings in some European countries would thus increase the drain on their supply of hard currency. Along with other countries, whose governments favor a planned economy, and whose prices are above the general European level, they defeated the motion.

Eventually France's suggestion of a compromise was accepted. Unfortunately the original plan was thereby watered down to such an extent that it may turn out to be almost completely ineffective. Under the present agreement only 25 per cent of the drawing rights can be transferred, certainly a small concession gained for the cause of free competition.

PLANNER: *Is General Marshall's planning leading to state planning?*

One difficulty of the Intra-European Payments Scheme is caused by the different rate of productivity, or rather the different rate of recovery made by European countries. Belgium, for instance, by exporting to the other Marshall Plan participants more than it imports from them, has accumulated overdrafts to the tune of $400 million, which, according to the original plan, are to pay for direct imports from the United States.

Belgium's import deficit from the U.S., on the other hand, amounts to only $200 million, so that Belgium has $200 million left over, which she would like to convert into free dollars

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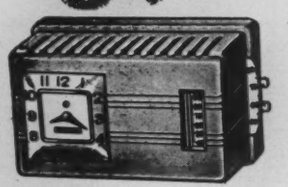

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or gold. That, however, is contrary to the statutes of the Marshall Plan, which only provides for shipment of specified types of merchandise.

Again a typical compromise was reached. Against part of her surplus Belgium is to grant long-term credits to the U.K., France and Holland, and for the balance she receives free dollars which will be deducted from direct grants to these countries.

The Marshall Plan also had the unexpected result of encouraging many European countries to reduce their export possibilities and increase their need for imports in order to get larger grants and higher drawing rights.

Although ERP was announced as a scheme to help European nations in building up their export industries and in making them largely independent of help from the U.S., some European governments figured quite logically, that in the long run the U.S. would be more interested in helping their future customers rather than their prospective competitors, and acted accordingly.

Austrian Complaint

Austrian industrialists, for instance, have complained that the U.S. is opposed to the expansion of textile productivity in Austria and that even maintenance of existing facilities is severely handicapped by ECA rulings. A large proportion of textile machines used in Europe is of German origin and replacement parts can be obtained only from Germany. These Austrians feel that, by placing restrictions on travel and communications between Western Germany and the rest of Europe, and by favoring German lines of production which supply mainly the needs of Great Britain, the Americans are preventing other European countries from building up certain industries that could eventually supply their own needs, or even compete in world markets.

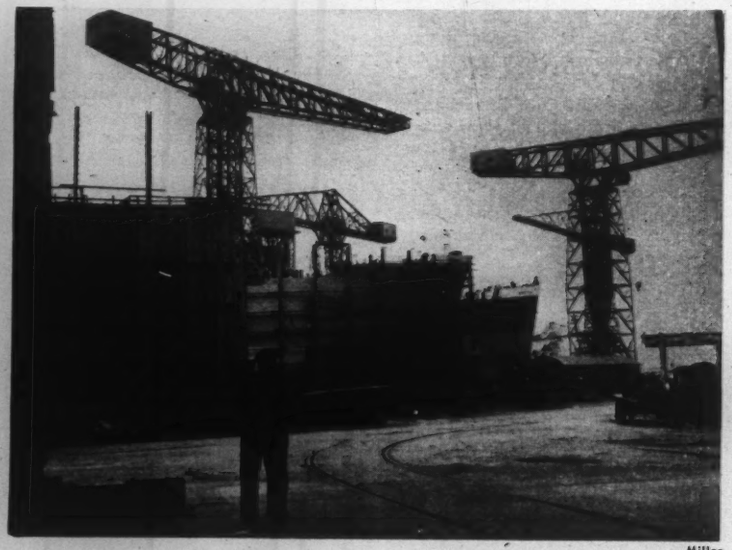
An interesting contribution to the Marshall Plan problem came recently from Germany's Dr. Schacht, the financial wizard of the pre-Hitler and Hitler period. In a recent pamphlet he argued that only a return to the gold standard could save Europe's economies, and that American aid should have been used to make the principal European currencies freely convertible. In other words, Dr. Schacht would like to see the creation of other hard currencies in addition to the dollar and the Swiss franc. At present, he says, European nations are forced into bilateral deals, which are doomed to failure because of the partners' mutual distrust of each others' currencies. With freely convertible money they could once again buy and sell in the markets of the world, and adjust their economies to the laws of world wide competition.

Political Dilemma

In Europe the dilemma between free and controlled trade is a political rather than an economic one: although European businessmen agree that the shattered economies of post-war Europe require a certain degree of centralized planning until a new equilibrium has been found, they feel that, for most governments, state control over economic matters has become an end in itself. The danger, of course, is that each restriction necessitates a few others in order to make it enforceable. Each governmental planning agency creates more subagencies and committees.

Today European government representatives still pay lip service to the principles of multilateralism. This has been the case at Geneva, Havana and Annecy. But in reality the number of bilateral trade agreements grows from week to week, and bilateralism is a characteristic of the controlled economy.

Through the World Bank and the Marshall Plan, the U.S. has a unique opportunity of promoting the principles on which its own economic and political system is founded. These instruments, however, are not being used for the purpose for which they were intended. Instead, the bilateral arrangements and other government-directed activities, which have developed under the overall European Recovery Program, are perpetuating a system which the Americans set up ERP to combat.



—Miller

BAROMETER: *Shipbuilding for world trade. Will bilateralism stop the cranes?*

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The Airborne Surveyor

War-Trained for Reconnaissance Surveys' Director Focuses On the Fleeting Canadian Horizon

by Gordon McCaffrey

IF you want a vision of the master salesman of the atomic age, take a technician's discipline, mix in a diplomat's finesse, add a prophet's vision. Stir well and sprinkle with quiet continental humor.

Your image will probably bear a striking likeness to Douglas Kendall, managing director of Photographic Survey Corporation. In three years he has packed his thin black brief case with contracts from governments and private industry on three continents. With 250 young associates he is doing work in a few years that could not have been done previously in a century.

Kendall came from England in 1946, on the hunch that Canada was on the threshold of a great developmental boom. He was answering an advertisement of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, which was

—Photographic Survey
DOUGLAS KENDALL

calling for tenders on a gigantic aerial survey of the northern timberlands.

He was sent with the blessing of his employers, Hunting Aerosurveys, Ltd., who knew their white-haired boy would sell a complete package with the aid of his slide-rule and brilliant display of knowledge.

Kendall won the contract—to survey 130,000 square miles of Northern Ontario at the cost of one and a half million dollars within five years. The survey will take an accurate inventory of forest resources, essential for development and conservation.

Since 1946, a Canadian company has been incorporated with British backing. Its contracts, mostly negotiated by Kendall, include surveys of Labrador iron fields, the entire province of Alberta, Saskatchewan watersheds, Jamaican sugar plantations, and Colombian and Venezuelan oilfields.

So strategic is aerial photography that Kendall was invited to appear before a special committee of the United Nations on atomic energy control. He answered questions for six hours.

Born of British wine merchants in Portugal, educated in continental and English schools, he has all the refinement of the cosmopolite and none of the overbearance of some of his Oxford contemporaries.

Like many men who immerse themselves completely in their work, Kendall is always on the go, spending half his time at the modern, spacious plant at Leaside, Ont., and the rest flying to conferences. In laying the groundwork for a new deal, he flies to the location to see what the job requires. He talks to the technicians, the civil servants and the directors.

Explorer's Vision

"The first thing you notice about Kendall," says one Government administrator, "is that he knows what he is doing. It's very disarming to see a man take out a slide-rule and illustrate the minute details of mapping, then give a dissertation on the future of the Canadian economy."

Where no precedent exists as a guide, Kendall has been known to write the specifications for a survey before tenders are called. As an authority on all aspects of the work, he has no equal. Engineers at the plant say he has an uncanny ability to skim the cream off the work of every department.

With an explorer's mental horizon, Kendall saw the prodigious possibilities of aerial surveying in 1933, while he was still at Oxford. After preliminary training with the Royal Geographical Society, he spent the summers "doing a bit of flying in Africa." When war came and France collapsed, Britain had no intelligence on the Western Front. Kendall was partially responsible for rebuilding a new organization based in England.

Photographs of enemy terrain and gun positions paved the way for the North African and Normandy landings and delayed the V-1 bomb by one year.

With an eye to the future — PSC must always have distant objectives— Kendall, the pilot, is grasping for new lines of development. "If he has one weakness," says a co-worker, "it's thinking too far ahead. You have to hold him back." The company authorized expenditures of 10 per cent of the budget for research and development (the Canadian average is between one and two per cent) largely upon the insistence of the persuasive managing director.

Kendall, the salesman, places the customer first. If any detail of the work is not satisfactory, he takes a personal interest in seeing that it is done over again. He delivers the final product himself.

Now a naturalized citizen, Kendall has seen more of the country than most Canadians. And he is taking on Canadian customs. At afternoon teatime, he treats office visitors to a cup of coffee.

business angle

New Ventures In Scotland

Carlisle.

WE CANADIAN travelling editors stayed only three days in Scotland but it has made its mark on us. Now seeing bovines in a field, we find ourselves speaking quite naturally of "yon wee coo." Today (Sunday) we drove 93 miles from Edinburgh to this old town just nine miles south of the border. We travelled through a consistently beautiful countryside — unending vistas of peaceful farms, rolling moorland, hills and rushing streams. But the towns, in contrast, seemed a little grim with all their grey stone and lack of green.

Scotland today is a busy, go-ahead country. We saw that for ourselves, and we were given evidence of it by the Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, Secretary of State for Scotland, who received us at St. Andrews House, Edinburgh; by members of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce and manufacturers who gave us a dinner, and by officers of companies such as Robert Pringle and Son (manufacturers of knitted garments), The North British Rubber Co. whose Managing Director, Douglas Gordon, is a Canadian, and by Bruce Peebles and Co. (electrical goods). All these companies, and others we contacted, have expanded their plants since the war, but despite this have consistently experienced a demand for their products beyond their capacity to supply. Workers (we talked to many) as well as managers seemed to have confidence in Scotland's industrial future.

Big Expansion

SCOTLAND is experiencing a considerable industrial expansion. Not only have important new industries been opened up, chiefly in the Glasgow area, by United States and Canadian as well as British interests, but besides this a great hydro-electric power development scheme is under way in the Highlands. This is being carried out by a Government body, The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. Examination, much more thorough than any previously undertaken, has shown that the Highlands' potentialities in hydro-electric power are much greater than had been supposed and that, in fact, the greater part of the waterpower resources of Great Britain are contained within the Highland area.

The Board has published plans for 19 hydro-electric projects, which will produce an amount of power equal to 42 per cent of the present consumption of power in the whole of Scotland, and has other development schemes under consideration. The first two of these stations were put into operation on December 21 last. The Board is also constructing a "Highland Grid" to interconnect its various generating stations and link them with the British Electricity Authority's grid on the outskirts of Glasgow and at Bonnybridge, Sterlingshire.

All this promise of abundant new cheap power is, of course, a big attraction to industries interested in expansion and new locations. The Government hopes that some of these new industries will locate in the Highlands, and contribute to making that hitherto rather barren area more economically productive. The Government is even planning to provide labor for such plants by moving population from some of the most seriously congested districts of Glasgow and the Clydebank and the Lanarkshire coalfields, after which it intends to undertake large slum-clearance and general improvement schemes in the latter areas.

Scottish Shipyards

LAST year Scottish shipyards launched 41 per cent of all the vessels completed in Britain. Today the Scottish builders are worried by a sharp downturn in orders for new ships, but they are confident of their ability to get their proportion of the business available. Anyway they have enough work in hand to keep them busy for another two years.

Scotland's heavy engineering plants have already expanded considerably since the end of the war, and they have new enlargements in prospect. Though it has a population of less than six millions, Scotland produces no less than half of all the steam-raising equipment built in Britain and 45 per cent of all the steam locomotives, plus a wide range of other capital goods. Thus it appears likely to do more than its share of bridging the "dollar-gap" that is now disrupting Anglo-Canadian trade.

There is no question of the desirability of British capital goods; they are in such keen demand all over the world that Britain cannot cope with the orders. Scotland is now contributing in a surprisingly big way to meeting this demand, and the enlargement of her productive capacity now in progress will enable her to do much more.

by
P. M. Richards

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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE ECONOMY

THE LABOR union feud and rental controls stood out in the Canadian business picture last week. Companies which have to deal with Communist unions were watching developments at Canadian General Electric which is the first to be affected by the firm policy being adopted in the CIO and the CCL toward red-ridden unions.

There was reason for them to be concerned. The expulsion of the United Electric Workers was only the first step in the "get tough" policy—other industries besides electrical ones seemed destined to be caught in a squeeze between rival left and right wing factions in the labor camp.

Opinion was that future labor troubles in these industries were going to be three dimensional—it was no longer to be a relatively simple dispute between union and management, but instead a three-way fight among management, right wing labor and left wing labor. In an atmosphere of already unsettled labor conditions, the new complication was disturbing.

To a labor picture already darkened by this and by issues on pensions, was added the threat of new wage demands arising from the removal of rent controls. By the week's end it was not known whether the Federal Government's late concession on the amount of the rise would tone down the bitter objections of labor which greeted the announcement.

Labor was not the only group that objected, but it was the group in the best position to do something about it. Whether workers would absorb an approximate $12 a month increase on a $62 a month rent was an unanswered question.

HYDRO:

Alberta Short

SOUTHERN Alberta, which escaped power rationing all through the war and the immediate postwar years, is threatened with its first real danger of a power shortage this winter. The chief reason: shortage of water at the hydro stations.

The summer run-off from the eastern slopes of the Rockies was lower in 1949 than in any year during the last forty.

To make things worse, a 5,200-kilowatt steam generating unit at Calgary's 37-year-old Victoria Park power station, which is used during peak periods and to conserve water when the reservoirs are low, broke down in July. It is not likely to be back in operation before December. Thus, more than 5,000 extra kilowatts had to be generated at the hydro stations during the summer, thereby using water which normally would go into storage.

A new hydro plant is being erected at the Spray Lakes, south-east of Banff. It will generate 47,500 kilowatts and provide about 200,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year, but will not be ready until October, 1950.

Alberta's consumption of power has increased more than four times since before the war — from 127,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1938 to an estimated 540,000,000 kilowatt hours this year. This is partly due to a large boost in industrial demand but also to increasing use of electricity in the home.

Average annual domestic consumption in the rural areas has more than doubled since before the war—from 500 kilowatt hours to 1,160. There are far more electric stoves, and, outside the regions served by gas, electricity is widely used for space-heating.

With luck, and provided there are no serious breakdowns, the power system will probably get by. But capacity is likely to be stretched to the limit.

TOURISTS:

Europe Gains

U.S. TOURISTS visiting Canada have been an important source of dollars for this country. The British are making a determined bid to share in this

—John A. Milne

U.K. TRAVEL: *Boosters J. G. Bridges and Sir Harold Boulton lay the plans.*

trade, and are conducting an extensive campaign to attract winter tourists to the U.K. Principal target is the dollar area.

Indications are that the Canadian tourist trade will yield a smaller balance this year. Cook's estimates that travel to Europe will be 40 or 50 per cent higher in 1950 than it was in 1949, and some of this can be expected to be at the expense of Canada.

EXTERNAL TRADE:

Bright Spot

THE curtailment of imports by Canada's traditional big customer, the U.K., threw a gloomy shadow over the Canadian external trade picture. It was brightened a bit, however, by the news that Canadian exports to small markets have increased substantially since the war.

Since the war, offices of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Services have been opened in the Belgian Congo and in Guatemala, and the results from these two countries are encouraging. The office in Guatemala covers the whole Central American territory. Total Canadian trade with that area before the war was valued

at less than one million dollars. Last year it was valued at $24,000,000.

Spurred by the success of these offices and by the reduction of sales in Britain, the Government is proceeding with plans to establish offices in other areas. It is not expected that sales in these countries will compensate for the losses on the U.K. market in the near future, but they will soften the blow, and may eventually make Canada's foreign trade position less vulnerable.

ORGANIZATION:

Future Of Combines

MINISTERS and officials of the Dominion Government are plainly very concerned that neither the flour-millers nor any other industry should feel that Ottawa broke faith with them over the wartime price control set-up.

There is no doubt that the Government is considerably irritated by Mr. McGregor's insistence that there was a combine within the meaning of the Act in the flour-milling industry. They say that to have proved a combine existed before the war is now meaningless since it is too late to prosecute. To have proved that it existed during the war is meaningless because it was operated with Government approval and support. To have proved that it existed after the war might have given ground for prosecution, but the McGregor report does not go beyond the end of controls in Sept. 1947.

The Government also feels that it is powerless to prosecute (in view of the judgement in the dental case) until the Combines Investigation Act is amended. The proposals for amendment, which are now awaiting second reading in the House of Commons, are the three which Mr. McGregor himself asked for, and the Government is proceeding with them in spite of his resignation.

The amendments would allow the Attorney-General of Canada to institute proceedings against combines; they would ensure that corporations charged under the Act are heard by a judge without jury, and most important of all—they would remove from the prosecution the need to prove that letters and documents found in company files emanated from the company.

It is on this last point that the dentals prosecution broke down. Under the amendments anything written, said or agreed upon by the "agent of a participant" (which means the official of a company) shall be presumed to have been done with the authority of the company.

WHEAT:

No Alarm

THREATS from the United Kingdom to buy less wheat from Canada irritate more than they alarm Ottawa. The four-year wheat contract covers 140 million bushels of this year's crop and the remainder of the surplus is moving well. Before 1950 a final decision has to be reached in settlement of the vexed "having regard to" clause in the Anglo-Canadian agreement. But next year's crop is covered by no contractual arrangement except the International Wheat Agreement.

Under this agreement the U.K. is bound to take 177 million bushels from the three exporting countries, Canada, the United States and Australia. Other importers have corresponding quotas: India's for example is 38 million bushels. Canada is down to export 203 million bushels.

This is how it will work: Importing and exporting countries will negotiate with each other for certain quantities at any price between the ceiling price of $1.80 (U.S.) and the floor of $1.50 (U.S.). If any importing country cannot get its stated requirements filled at the ceiling price it can go to the International Wheat Council and demand that one of the exporters fill it. If one of the exporting countries like Canada has not sold its stated export quota at a satisfactory price it can demand that the importers buy it at the floor price.

The worst that can happen therefore is that we might not get the top price for the whole of next year's crop. There is no question of not being able to sell it, and wheat experts do not expect much difficulty in getting the ceiling price.

LABOR:

CGE Dilemma

THE "get tough" attitude of the CIO toward Communist-led unions which are connected with it has put the Canadian General Electric Co. on the spot. At the time of the CIO action against the UEW, the company was in the middle of negotiations with it.

The company has now to make up its mind which side it is going to sign with—the expelled UEW or the newly-formed CIO affiliate, and the choice is not an easy one. If it signs with the CIO affiliate, it will run

—CP

OUTSIDE: *The CCL follows the CIO in ousting Clarence Jackson's UEW.*

afoul of Canadian labor laws, for the Company has a master contract with UEW which must be respected—Canadian statutes do not distinguish between Communist unions and others. On the other hand, if it signs with the UEW, it is giving support to a Communist union under conditions which are likely to cause a lot of trouble between the company and the CCL and CIO.

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STANDARDS BOARD

A DELEGATION of technicians, representing the British Standards Institution, and British electrical, machine tools, and cable manufacturers, has been conferring with the Canadian Standards Association for the purpose of increasing exports of "electrics" to Canada.

The meeting agreed that in order to expedite approval of British equipment the CSA will conduct preliminary testing in the United Kingdom. The previous delays have been caused by a flood of applications for approvals from many countries.

D. Maxwell Buist, leader of the British delegation, said the British were not asking for special concessions. "The sole purpose of the meeting was to remove difficulties and expedite testing and approvals procedure," he said.

U.S. OF EUROPE

ECA Administrator Hoffman did not mince his words when the representatives of Western Europe met for further consultations on the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and Marshall aid generally.

He told them that economic integration of the Marshall countries was essential if the recurring crises were to be overcome. He spoke of coordinating national fiscal and monetary policies, necessary exchange rate adjustments, and so on. He did not disguise, any more than most Americans have disguised it, the feeling that Europe was not doing enough for her own recovery.

Since Mr. Hoffman's latest warning, there has been active discussion of the proposition that Europe should become a unified economic and political whole. But it must be said that the problem is not quite so simple in European as in American eyes.

The familiar analogy of the United States of America is not seen on the European side as strictly relevant, for the various states of America did not grow up over the ages with distinctive national characteristics in their economy and culture. In any case, when the American states were unified, economic organization was much less complex, and economic unification was correspondingly simpler.

To expect the intricacies of Europe to be reduced to a simple common denominator in a matter of a few years seems absurdly unrealistic even to those who wish fervently to see the European continent's political and economic barriers broken down.

INDIVIDUAL GROUPINGS

OPPOSITION to the Hoffman policy is also strengthening on account of European, as well as merely national, pride. Europeans who are willing to get together on their own initiative are not necessarily willing to be pushed into cooperation by an outside country, even one which has helped them as much as America has.

They recall that there was no abrogation of national sovereignty implicit in the Marshall Plan—at least, according to the professed intentions. The theory was that aid should be granted to Europe, in the interest of Europe and of the many other countries — not least the U.S.A.— which would suffer if the European economy were allowed to collapse, with the inevitable political consequences; and that aid was to be distributed by the European countries themselves, through the medium of OEEC.

It is true that the Americans have always made it clear that there would have to be changes of policy to enable European trade to flow more freely, and they have never disguised their interest in convertibility of currencies. But there have been hints at times recently of a virtual dictation of European policy. Perhaps that is a cheap price for American aid; but it is not a price that was written into the Marshall agreement.

—Globe-Telegram

FRANK TALK: ECA Administrator Hoffman did not mince his words.

That the job is being done, as the European critics see it, in the wrong way does not by any means imply that it should not be done at all. It might be done quite effectively piecemeal, by individual groupings which could eventually merge, rather than on a full West-European scale. The precedure then would be to break down as far as possible the barriers between countries whose way of life and whose interests were much the same. It would not be perfection, but it would be a useful start; whereas in this matter of integration OEEC can hardly be said to have made a start at all.

Attention is focussed at present on Benelux and its proposed extension. The late-war plan to merge Holland with Belgium and Luxemburg by easy stages has not made impressive progress, so the recent negotiations whereby France and Italy and perhaps Switzerland would be brought into the union should be viewed with reserve. But the idea seems to have something to commend it.

Another obvious grouping is the Scandinavian countries, which have made abortive approaches to one another from time to time. Politics apart, Western Germany and Austria might also come together.

Short of complete unification, however, there is likely to be serious difficulty in agreeing to freedom of trade even within such groupings. It may be eminently desirable that the engineering products and quality foods of France and Italy shall compete in the home markets as well as in the export field, but there are vested interests which are not easily appeased. If two

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groups were to merge the difficulties would obviously be intensified.

Even so, this seems to be a more promising approach than that followed hitherto by OEEC. The idea was to break down trade barriers by rapid degrees. But the countries have so far been quite unable to agree on essentials, however imposing may have been their lists of inessential derestrictions. There is something wrong with a procedure which never really gets working.

A THIRD FORCE

BRITAIN is in a peculiar relation with these areas. As the focus of the sterling area, she does not fit easily into any regional scheme. In some quarters in the City of London, moreover, the emergence of a Belgian-French franc grouping is seen as a deliberate threat to the position of sterling on the continent.

Dr. Per Jacobson, chief economist of the Bank for International Settlements, has lately advocated such a "third force" between the dollar and sterling, with the argument that the American economy is unstable and the British economy is shaken by recurring monetary crises. After its drastic depreciation, sterling can hardly expect to command the same respect as formerly.

These developments are now recognized and approved by the Americans. They are the obvious next step. But one cannot be altogether confident of the outcome. This may be a step towards realism, or it may be, alternatively, a step towards the final disintegration of OEEC. In which latter case America will presumably fall back on the original idea of allocating aid where it will be most effective strategically.

TEXTILE TARIFF

CANADIAN textile men are concerned about competition from British cloth makers. In spite of the fact that cheaper sterling means Canadian importers will get a break in buying raw wool which comes from sterling countries (Australia, South Africa, New Zealand) they still are not happy about the advantage devaluation will give British-made textiles in the Canadian market. Devaluation will have more effect on the price of made up cloth than it will on the price of raw wool.

What happens in the Canadian textile industry also concerns some 95,000 workers who are employed in its primary fields, and as dollar-market Canada is one of the largest consumers of textile commodities in the world, a big British selling drive—sparked by devaluation—is expected.

In Ottawa the inevitable reaction began. Dr. W. G. Blair (PC from Lanark where there are 11 woollen textile mills) wanted the Government to do something about the increased competition from the U.K. following devaluation. He did not advocate tariffs, but suggested the Government facilitate the purchase by Canadian mills of U.K. textile machinery to improve Canada's competitive position. It seemed that whatever advantage the U.K. gains by devaluation is going to be hard earned.

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Expect Lower Cloth Prices: New Machines Pay Off

Labor Cost In Wool Mills To Be Greatly Reduced By New Machinery

by Nellen O'Brien

IT IS extremely doubtful that we would hear even one dissenting voice if, by the fall of 1950, several Canadian woollen mills announced a one-third reduction in the price of worsted woollens. Yet this reduction is quite possible in the face of the revolutionary replacement of the old English Bradford or mule spinning system by the new American method of pin-drafting and spinning worsted yarn. Chaotic prices in the woollen trade will inevitably herald the widespread adoption in Canada of this new system resulting in drastic decreases in labor cost.

American machinery manufacturers first experimented with this new system on their domestic products of cotton and spun rayon, but their most significant discovery was made when they found that worsted wool yarn, comparable to any produced by the French or English mills, could be made on the same machinery.

In 1943 one American machinery designer ran some worsted tops on their cotton equipment as more or less of a stunt, but because of the war, they did not further their experimentations on wool fibers. At the persistent demand of several worsted mills, however, they later resumed their investigations and found that with several slight changes and extra attachments, carded and combed wool tops could be made into yarn on these machines as smoothly as cotton or spun rayon; and at a great reduction in labor cost.

Earliest Phase

Even in the earliest phases of this investigation several mills here in Canada were convinced that this system alone could solve their most important problem—a shortage of skilled labor. It was also a Canadian, Francois Cleyn of Huntington, Quebec, who coined the name "American System". Although this term is not altogether applicable, it has now been almost universally accepted in the textile trade.

One of the first mills in Canada to install the complete American equipment was the Zephyr Textiles Ltd., of Ormstown, Quebec. It was also during these experimental years that Mr. F. B. and Mr. Ernest Stanford, two of the six owners of the West Coast Woollen Mills in Vancouver, BC, came to the conclusion that the American system was the only answer to their acute province-wide problem of shortage of skilled textile labor.

Immediately after the war, the president, Mr. F. B. Stanford, who earlier had been associated with one of the largest cotton spinning establishments in Europe, began the expensive process of a complete change-over of equipment. The installation is now in its last stages, the old English machinery having been discarded and replaced by the new American pin-drafting machines.

In Mr. Stanford's opinion the chief difference between the English and American systems lies in the elimination of tedious processes and excessive labor costs. By the American system there still remain fifty doublings, but only five actual processes from worsted top to finished single yarn.

These modern operations begin with pin-drafting, a process which

ELIMINATE *tedious processes . . .*

draws the three-inch wool fibers through four metal rollers causing the fibers to lie as nearly parallel as possible. The use of the new worsted-type coiler in this operation overcomes some of the difficulties caused by the static electricity in wool and the modern gyrating can table prevents twist insertion which, in all old methods, was very troublesome in later operations.

After two drawing operations in which the wool sliver has been thoroughly doubled to insure elimination of variations in thickness and the roving has been drawn by tension through rollers geared at different speeds and under varying degrees of pressure, the wool is ready for twisting and winding. By the law method the West Coast mill has estimated that one yard of roving can be stretched into thirteen yards of single-ply yarn.

On the other hand, the old English system involved twice as many machines and separate processes, including old-fashioned gill-boxes, outmoded drawing, roving and mule spinning frames, twice the floor space, as well as the wages of ten times as many attendants.

Efficiency on spinning by the American system averages 92 per cent on medium worsted yarn. If a thread breaks on a new 120-spindle twister frame, the spindle stops automatically with only a small amount of yarn lost by the interruption. While actual end breakage tests under mill conditions have run as low as eight ends per thousand spindles per hour, a good average would be 25 to 35 ends per thousand spindles per hour. Here is an example of how automatic machinery has taken the place of human reflexes. No longer is it necessary for the mills to put men through the long and arduous training required for the operation of an old-fashioned mule frame, as good frame spinners—men or women—can be trained in the course of a few weeks' time.

Floor Space

Not only is floor space conserved by this new method—it being possible to produce the same poundage of yarn in a specified period in about one-half the space required by the old mule frames—but yarns from the new frames are evener and consequently stronger with only a small fraction of the single knots formerly produced by the mules.

The initial cost of the new equipment, however, is extremely high. One machine alone, including duty, freight and installation, ran up to $45,000.00 set up and ready for operation in the British Columbia plant. Nevertheless, this machine will do the work of several old-type models and over a short period of time will substantially reduce the operating cost of this mill.

In comparing two layouts of four thousand spindles, one on the old system and one on the new American system, the machinery designers have estimated that there is a difference of ten operatives in favor of the American system. With an average wage of a dollar per hour this would mean a saving of ten dollars per spindle per year on a two-shift basis. Here, then, is the scientifically-measured proof that these automatic time-saving elements of the new machinery directly lessen the ultimate consumer cost.

For further visual proof, at the West Coast mill one may see ten-pound balls of Australian wool tops go into the new pin-drafting machine in one corner of the factory, then may step only a few yards away to find the wool in fine spun yarn wound on bobbins ready for the weaving loom. It is this remarkable saving of time, floor-space and operatives' wages, which makes the effect of this radical innovation revolutionary in all its aspects.

Furthermore, with the new automatic bobbin winder the finished

. . . and the excessive labor costs.

yarn is wound on bobbins in such a manner that when these are inserted in the shuttle of the weaving loom and subsequently become empty, they are automatically discarded and new bobbins inserted without stoppage of the loom in any way. In this modern plant is it also possible to see a bolt of checkered woollen being woven on an automatic loom without the loss of a moment between color design change or shuttle refill.

From the weaving room the fabric passes on into the finishing room, where it is inspected for flaws, carefully mended by hand and then subjected to a fulling or shrinking operation. This process, which is done by friction and pounding, then forcing the fabric through weighted lids, and finally through a hydraulic squeeze roll, can shrink the width of a fabric which measured 84 inches when it left the loom down to 56 inches.

The next operation is a dilute sulphuric acid bath followed by a baking process in an enclosed oven. This turns the leaves, burrs and other vegetable matter which are always present in raw wool, into carbon. In this powder form the foreign matter is readily pounded from the pieces of fabric.

Now the fabric is ready for the tentering process which sets the width and straightens the selvedges. Depending upon the type of finished fabric required, napping, pressing or shearing operations are performed. To obtain the final setting of a piece of woollen material, the fabric is sub-

—All Photos Leonard Frank

SHORTAGE *of skilled labor is still biggest problem in Canadian mills.*

jected to a semi-decating process in which the material is wrapped in cotton and more or less steam-pressed.

It is obvious, therefore, in view of the multiple operations which are necessary to change raw wool into finished cloth, that any new invention which will eliminate or combine any of these processes, is immediately investigated by any of our Canadian woollen mills—shortage of skilled labor being their mutual problem.

When the West Coast Woollen Mills have completed the installation of the full American system and their operatives have been efficiently trained, the Stanfords and their associates feel that their strategic position in regard to low water freight on raw wool from Australia, together with Vancouver's abundance of electric power, soft water, and the natural humidity of the climate which is most suitable for wool manufacture, the retail cost of their new products will be reduced even further.

U.S. business

U.S. EXPORTERS AGREE

A BLUNT-speaking Canadian stole the show at the National Foreign Trade Convention, the big annual pow-wow of 2,000 manufacturers, exporters and bankers. Shunning the usual platitudes, Donald Gordon, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada, gave a brass-tacks talk, warning that a radical and far-reaching change is required in the whole tenor of United States thinking if North America is to replace Europe as the chief support of the world trade structure. The perennial world-wide dollar shortage cannot be overcome permanently, he said, unless the States provides a much larger, more accessible and more reliable market for the goods other nations have for sale.

He proceeded to lay it on the line by assailing U.S. customs barriers and pointing out that even the reciprocal trade program had its limitations. He challenged the "whole assumption that the strongest nation in the world can only encourage imports to the extent that it can secure reciprocal action on the part of weaker nations".

While he waited in the wings before taking the platform, Mr. Gordon had considerable misgivings on the reception his plain-speaking address would receive. He needn't have worried. He received the biggest hand accorded any of the thirty-odd speechmakers at the three-day meeting as scores of his listeners nodded or whispered their approval to those sitting near them.

Earlier that day busy Mr. Gordon had visited the New York Offices of the Canadian National Railways which he will head on Jan. 1. After his talk he hurried on to Washington to keep a date with Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

SUPPORT *for Donald Gordon's brass tacks talk came from Dean Acheson.*

It is not hard to envisage what they discussed, for, when Mr. Acheson made the final address of the convention, he stressed the need for increased American imports and tariff reduction. He even aimed several barbs at the Buy American Act—the first Government official to take cognizance of such a politically "hot potato".

There were other results attributable to the Gordon visit. When the convention delegates drew up their time-honored final declarations an unprecedented thing happened. The accent was all upon increasing imports. Exports received no more than casual mention for the first time in the thirty-six year history of the convention. Such resolutions couldn't have passed five years ago. This time they received unanimous assent.

LOW LUMBER EXPORTS

THE United States, like Canada, appears destined permanently to reduced timber exports. Lumber shipments abroad this year probably will no more than equal the 1948 total of 550,000 board feet—the lowest for any year of this century excluding war periods. And hopes for an early improvement are unwarranted, according to Department of Commerce officials.

Exports for the first half of the year were down 15 per cent from a year ago and "the prospect is that this gap will barely be made up." The decline reflects primarily a sharp drop in shipments to Europe which before the war bought 38 per cent of total American lumber exports.

The drop in European demand is ascribed to four factors: a reduction in European lumber competition, the acute dollar shortage, increased competition from Russia, Scandinavia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Austria; and foreign trade controls and bilateral agreements between foreign governments. Thus, shipments to Europe this year will be only one-third the pre-war volume.

This bleak export outlook, however, will not have a serious effect on the American lumber industry, except for a few companies. The high exports of the 1935-39 period constituted only 2 per cent of U.S. production.

BC RAILROAD LINK

NEGOTIATIONS with Canadian officials looking toward establishment of a railroad link between the U.S. and Alaska will be initiated shortly, now that President Truman has signed a bill authorizing the project. The new law authorizes the President to enter into an agreement with Canada to undertake a survey to determine the best route for a 1,400 mile line from Prince George to Fairbanks. Such a line would connect with the Government-owned Alaska railroad at Fairbanks and with the projected eighty-mile extension of the Pacific Great Eastern from Quesnel to Prince George. It was estimated in Congress that the proposed line would cost $200,000,000.

NO GRANTS *of BC resources is condition imposed by Premier Byron Johnson on railway extension plans.*

CONSTRUCTION BACKLOG

THE enormous heavy construction backlog in the U.S. is one of the important factors in the prevailing optimism over the 1950 business outlook. This huge backlog of $45,000,000,000, as of Sept. 1, shows that construction backlogs of deferred demand have been whittled down less in the four postwar years than in any other industry. The total private backlog amounts to $14,000,000,000 of the grand total and represents new factories, large apartment projects, office buildings, large warehouses and commercial buildings. The continuation of a good business climate plays a large part in the decision whether private building backlogs become actual construction contracts, no matter how far advanced they may be in the blueprint stage. In the field of heavy public construction the business climate plays an adverse role. Government contracts are awarded more rapidly when the volume of private business falls.

RUBBER TRANSFER

A MAJORITY of the 13 departments and agencies in Washington now working up a new rubber program are reliably reported to favor early disposal to private industry of the Government's $700,000,000 synthetic rubber facilities.

The majority believes the problems that would arise in the wake of immediate disposal are dificult but not insurmountable. The minority holds that there is no compelling reason for disposing of the plants now. They would rather the Government hold them until synthetic rubber reaches a stage of technological development where Government controls are no longer needed to assure the large market required to maintain an industry adequate for war needs.

The group will attempt to reach full agreement before forwarding recommendations to cabinet officials. The Rubber Act of 1948 requires the President to submit these recommendations to Congress by Jan. 15.

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared the following Dividends:

CLASS "A" COMMON

$1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of December, 1949, out of the amount previously set aside on the 14th of February, 1949, to Shareholders of record at November 30th, 1949.

CLASS "B" COMMON

An interim dividend of 50 cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of December, 1949, to Shareholders of record November 30th, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 10th, 1949.

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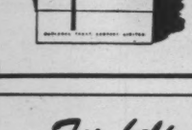

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business briefs

Insurance Book

■ Only a generation or so ago many managers of business considered insurance more as a "necessary evil" than anything else, and left the management of their business insurance to subordinates who had but scant if any knowledge of the subject, and did little more than carry the suggestions of insurance agents and brokers to their superiors.

But that is by no means the situation today, as more and more large firms and corporations are recognizing that the buying of insurance coverage is a specialized management function requiring expert handling, and many managers are overhauling policy and procedure for administering their insurance affairs.

They will find much helpful information in a research report just published, "Buying and Administering Corporate Insurance" by R. B. Gallagher (American Management Association, New York, $3.75). This is the first publication to furnish an analysis of corporate insurance management practice. It is based on a questionnaire survey of 226 representative companies, case studies and interviews with leading insurance buyers, insurance brokers and insurance companies.

In detail the study covers methods of determining policy on insurance matters, the organization of the insurance department, its place in the company structure, its relation to top management and to other departments, and the procedures used in handling day to day insurance problems, including losses.

It is shown that the growing trend toward the employment of specialists for the administration of insurance buying is particularly evident among the larger companies, although many of the smaller companies also employ full-time insurance administrators. The number of persons required to handle insurance buying ranges from one in the smaller companies to as high as 20 in some firms with assets of over seventy-five million dollars. Insurance administration is now described as a phase of higher business administration, just as financial management is.—*G. G.*

■ A net loss of $236,312 is reported by **Hoyle Mining Co.,** for the year ended December 31, 1948, against net loss of $157,609 in 1947. Operations at the Porcupine mine were suspended in January, 1949. Balance sheet at June 30, 1949, shows current assets of $25,899 plus supplies of $49,304. Investments and advances to subsidiary companies are carried at cost of $521,283, while investments and advances to associated and other companies cost $1,416,197. Current liabilities are carried at $194,161.

■ For the year ended July 31, 1949, **Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd.,** and subsidiaries show assets at $356,956,605. Earned surplus for the year was $190,996,417. Net profits were lower than for the previous year—$34,776,292 compared with $54,735,660 for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1948.

A substantial majority of the assets, liabilities, sales, etc., originate in the accounts of subsidiaries in the U.S., so the statements, as in previous years, are expressed in U.S. currency.

■ Net profits of **Dominion Stores** Ltd. for twenty-eight weeks ended October 1, 1949, after providing $575,000 for income taxes, are reported at $847,697, or $2.71 a share, compared with $725,002, or $2.33 a share, for same number of weeks ended October 2, 1948. Record sales of $34,434,640 are 3.81 per cent ahead of $33,170,968 a year ago.

■ A net profit of $832,685, or 15.1 cents per share, is reported by **Wright-Hargreaves** Gold Mines for the year ended August 31, as compared with 16.1 cents in the preceding year. A greater tonnage of ore was treated, but average recovery was lower. Operating costs declined slightly, although the cost for labor and supplies was higher than in the previous 12 months.

■ In the first nine months of 1949, **Kerr-Addison** Gold Mines—Canada's top gold producer—had an estimated net profit of $2,809,424, equal to 59.3 cents per share, as against $796,310 or 16.8 cents per share in the corresponding period last year. Higher earnings were due to doubled mill capacity, and costs were cut to $2.70 per ton from $4.13 in the 1948 period. A dividend of 18 cents per share will be paid December 29, bringing the year's total to 60 cents a share, compared with only 18 cents last year.

■ Canadian manufacturers are getting a demonstration of what the big pipe line from Alberta to the Great Lakes will mean to them. Interprovincial Pipe Line Co. announced that **contracts** for supplies and construction totalling over $41 millions had already been let.

Wherever possible the contracts have been let in Canada, and the following summary of items so far ordered give an idea of the boost the line will be giving to Canadian business.

Steel plate—to be rolled by Steel Co. of Canada Ltd., at Hamilton, Ont., and made into pipe by Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd., at Welland, Ont. —$8,000,000.

Diesel engines — Dominion Engineering Co. Ltd., at Lachine, Que.—$850,000.

Pumps — Canada Iron Foundries Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.—$100,000.

Speed increasers—Dominion Engineering, at Lachine, Que.—$105,000.

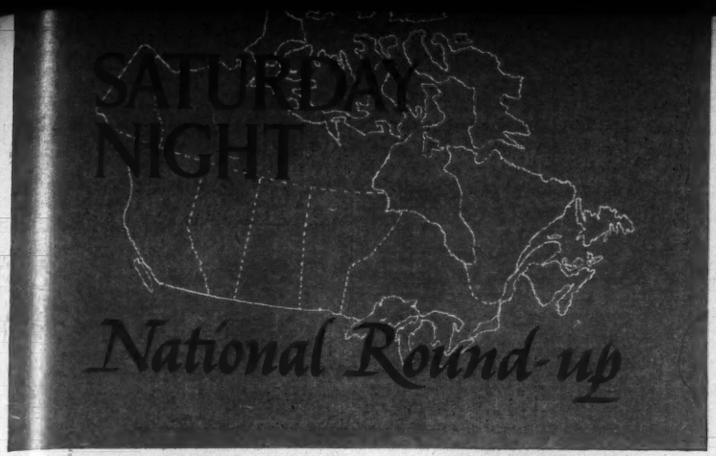
Waste heat boilers and heat exchangers—Foster Wheeler Ltd., at St. Catharines, Ont.—$107,000.

Tankage at Edmonton — Horton Steel Works Ltd., at Fort Erie, Ont. —$550,000.

Enamel and priming solution (for coating pipes)—By-Product Coke Co. of Canada Ltd., at Port Arthur, Ont. —$650,000.

Glass pipe wrap—Fiberglas Canada Ltd., at Oshawa, Ont.—$280,000.

Asbestos felt wrapping—Canadian Johns Manville Ltd., at Asbestos, Que., and The Philip Carey Co. Ltd., at Lennoxville, Que.—$350,000.



NEW BRUNSWICK:

Spud Sale Spur

A UNIQUE goodwill ship, the Uruguyan naval vessel Tacoma, visited Saint John last week. Its arrival was preceded by a flood of Uruguyan pamphlets, magazines and other publications, explaining the history, racial, social and politicial, of the country. It is the ship's second visit to the city.

The Tacoma, formerly a German mother ship, inherited by the Uruguyans after the scuttling of the *Graf Spee*, docked last year at Saint John and while stevedores loaded her with 100,000 crates and 15,000 bags of New Brunswick potatoes, her crew was wined and dined by the citizens.

The welcome this year was no less hearty. Saint John's Common Council, mindful of the hospitality afforded the personnel of HMCS Uganda by Uruguay and also mindful that these were cash customers, voted $100 for treats for the crew. And the Uruguyans brought good news: this year there will be two trips for potatoes instead of one.

The Old One-Two

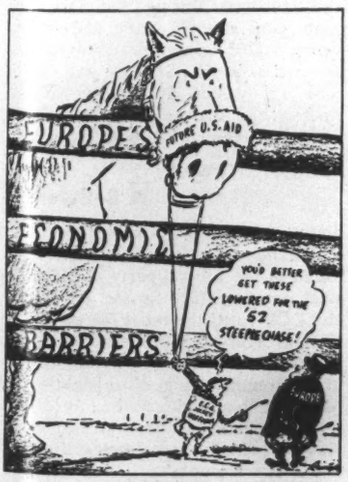
THIS MONTH the Province's Mongolian pheasants got the double-cross.

For nearly a quarter of a century, sportsmen have been trying to coax the breed to establish along the forest fringes. Imported from the United States and Britain, they were comfortably set up at Lincoln (near Fredericton) and at South Bay (near Saint John) by the Fish and Game Protective Association.

Turned loose, however, they didn't do so well. Severe winters and predatory animals took their toll, ice crust prevented food-foraging. Their benefactors trudged for miles distributing grain over the countryside to keep them alive.

But now that they have increased in numbers, the sportsmen have returned, not with grain but with guns. The Government authorized a 5-day experimental hunting season. The limit for each gun was two males.

In spite of the false confidence inspired by the protection, the sportsmen soon discovered the birds have never trusted them. When spotted in the open, they flew immediately for cover or ran like streaks making aim difficult. As a result not enough birds were killed in the season to set back the distribution program.



—Reinford in The Montreal Star

NEWFOUNDLAND:

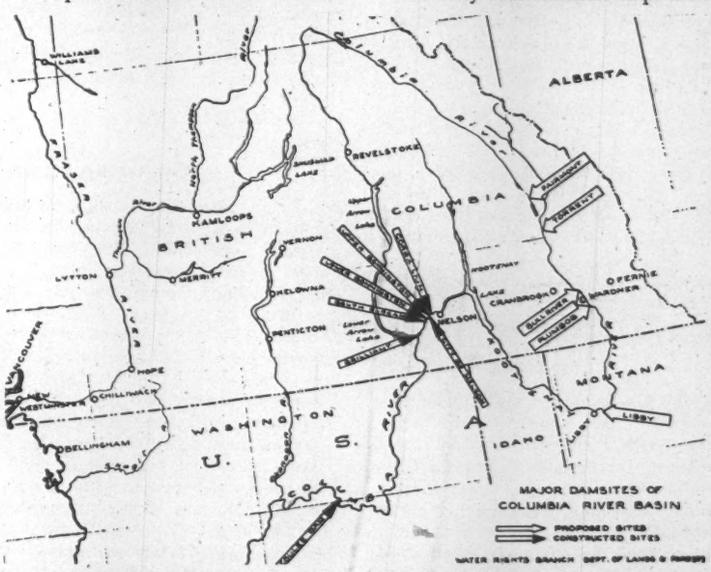
Toper Treatment

SLOW TO MOVE on some important and necessary legislative matters, Newfoundland now has on its statute book an act which will deal very severely with drunken drivers in the future. Offenders now face a prison term. In the House of Assembly recently Attorney General L. R. Curtis, KC, said the old punishment of a $200 fine and license suspension for six months having failed to reduce the number of offenders, the new Provincial Government has decided on stronger remedial measures. Convictions can now bring prison terms ranging from a week to one year in jail. Since January 1, 1949, there have been 70 prosecutions for drunken driving in St. John's. In this increasing number 39 convictions were obtained, 14 are pending and 17 cases were dismissed. Outside the capital in other parts of the province there were 28 prosecutions, 23 convictions, three dismissals and two cases pending. No option is permitted under the new legislation, a prison term must be served. Whether the law will forgive a couple of drinks and hold out only for outright drunkenness, remains to be seen.

The Uninvited

FISHERMEN who have often voiced their fears of the encroachment of foreign trawlers on their very doorsteps, have renewed their plea. Some of the "invaders" are operating so close to the island at present that the inshore fishery is in danger, according to some of the old-time local hook-and-liners. On the Grand Banks on a clear day the variety of flags—Portuguese, French, Spanish, Icelandic and Canadian—makes the scene not unlike a gathering of the UN.

Recently four Icelandic ships arrived in Harbour Grace, Conception Bay, and intend scouting around during the late autumn and early winter for herring. The Icelanders realize that the Newfoundland herring is the best obtainable and think they can find them off the northern coast. Since the Newfoundland herring fishery has been fluctuating during the past decade the foreign fish-minded "invader" may be a blessing in disguise if he imparts some new ideas to the local fishermen. However, it is anticipated that Ottawa will soon consider taking action against the fishing trawlers and the Norwegian seal killers in the spring which are now encroaching on Canadian waters. The reason: Europe's waters are just about fished out and the Europeans are coming further west to find seafood.



FLOOD CONTROL *and power for the interior of British Columbia will result from construction of 425-foot dam at Libby, Montana, on Columbia River system.*

ONTARIO:

Aunt Henrietta and All

THE BULL-DOG, the white mouse, the polar bear and Aunt Henrietta retain control of the Tory party in Ontario.

—John Collins in The Gazette, Montreal

THE BOY STOOD ON THE BURNING DECK

The reputation of a king-maker has been tarnished.

National leader George Drew met the first challenge to his continuing authority since the federal election.

These were the results of the highly contentious annual meeting of the Ontario Progressive Conservative Association held in Toronto last week.

As had been predicted a rebel group tried to upset the clique—three Toronto lawyers and a prominent financier who are popularly known by the not too flattering nick-names above—which has controlled the party in Ontario since Mr. Drew took over in 1943. The attempt failed.

Highways Minister George Doucett, the rebel leader, nominated as his candidate for president of the Association a 55-year-old dairy operator from rural Dunnville, James N. Allan.

A furious two-day lobby was put on on behalf of the candidate. Emphasized was that the Toronto "clique" was ruining the party. There were hints of liquor licence blackmail and money which wasn't finding its way into the party funds.

The clique put on its own lobby. It stressed that troubles shouldn't be settled in the open, but patched up internally. There were also reports of some heavy-handed argument centred on the pork barrel.

Mr. Drew, in town for two days didn't stay entirely out of the picture. Premier Frost, who had been put in office with the support of both the clique and Mr. Doucett, pretty well did. An effort to effect a compromise on his part failed.

The decision centred on A. D. McKenzie, the incumbent president. It was close, but the rebellion failed. Of the 507 delegates who voted, 266 favored Mr. McKenzie, 241 Mr. Allan.

The supporters of Mr. Doucett, who never previously had lost an election or a campaign, didn't take the defeat with a smile.

There was much talk of sharp practice. The story of a delayed ballot box which gave a 39 majority and the election to Mr. McKenzie. The accusation the meeting had purposely been held up an hour so that all Toronto and McKenzie delegates could reach the convention room, and Allan supporters, mostly quartered in the convention hotel, would have more time to imbibe spirituous juices

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and perhaps stay away. There was no attempt to challenge the decision, however.

Plainly, the split in the party was more decisive than it ever was. And the grip of Mr. Drew, while it still held, was not so firm.

The issue in many minds was a plain challenge to the federal leader. Numbered among outspoken Allan supporters were a number of federal members and defeated candidates, as well as members of the Legislature. And equally frankly they made it clear they considered the challenge only the opening round.

London's DP Maples

BECAUSE CANADA'S national tree has had more than a little trouble standing up to Canada's national weather, a DP maple is gradually transforming the face of the Forest City.

There still are thousands of soft maples, but not as many thousands as once there were. In their place, under the engineering of the city parks department, are growing Norway Maples, imported as seedlings, not from Norway but from Holland.

In the next four years, another 2,000 Norway maples will be set out, together with native hard maples and American elms. But no soft maples.

The reason dates back to 1922. In that year, a severe sleet storm destroyed and maimed thousands of soft maples, and left streets a shambles.

Like other migrants, the DP trees require time for acclimatization to Canada. It takes one winter.

MANITOBA:

Lop-sided Coalition

THERE were no surprises but several interesting developments in the Manitoba general election. The top-heavy majority for Premier Campbell's Coalition Government was assured when nomination day presented his group with 15 seats by acclamation, eight more than the coalition received in 1945 and one below the 1941 figure.

The lack of opposition and the general political apathy which these uncontested seats indicate were further illustrated by the total vote which was well below that of 1945. Politics in Manitoba are in a rather unhealthy doldrums which the composition of the new Legislature cannot do much to correct unless political realignments develop during its existence.

Apart from this general lack of interest—the campaign was one of the dullest on record—the failure of the CCF to gain a seat outside Greater Winnipeg illustrates again the inability of this party to maintain a consistent hold on rural areas. Even so strong a candidate as Fred Zaplitny, former Federal Member for Dauphin and rumored as the new Provincial leader should Hansford decide to retire, was unable to capture a rural seat. The party's value as a critical force is far weaker than its loss of seats suggests. Before it was at least able to produce spokesmen for the country.

The feature of the election which offers the greatest hope for political good health is the emergence of an independent Conservative group in opposition. Though its number will be few, as a possible centre of Conservative sentiment it may prove embarrassing beyond its size to those Conservatives, including Errick Willis, Provincial leader, who stayed with the Coalition.

QUEBEC:

Gathering Storm

DESPITE THE FACT that unemployment in Montreal is twice what it was at a similar time last year, officials of the Provincial Unemployment Insurance Commission are not too disturbed. Almost 12,000 men and more than 4,000 women are without jobs, but officially the situation is only considered "serious" when the number of unemployed is more than six per cent of "insured employables", of whom there 535,000 in the city.

As a matter of fact, the figure is very low for the season and last year's low of 7,500 was termed "considerably abnormal". The only item that has insurance officials worried a bit is the fact that the number of unemployed clerical workers has increased.

One of the main factors for the annual increase in the number of unemployed is the closing of the navigation season. As ship after ship leaves the port for the last time for the year, the number increases until it reaches a high in February. The curve then drops sharply and usually hits the low in August.

A far more serious situation exists in nearby Sorel, where a large part of the population depends on the shipyards for work. At one time last month about 60 per cent of the town's 8,000 workers were out of work. The situation was accentuated when none of five contracts for naval vessel, announced early in September, went to Sorel firms.

Most of those not working are drawing unemployment insurance, but once the funds are exhausted things will be grim.

—Globe and Mail

DOUCETT: *failed to upset the clique.*

ALBERTA:

The Ornery Varmints

THE COYOTE takes most of the abuse from ranchers and sheep-raisers in Alberta, but the latest evidence makes it pretty clear that the ornery varmint is a piker in the matter of killing livestock in comparison with the rustler.

The Western Stockgrowers' Association has been quizzing its 1,350 members about their losses of stock; and 85 of them have sent in returns which show a breakdown of losses.

The 85 members have lost 364 head of cattle, worth $41,645, to cattle-rustlers, during the last five years, and only 83 cattle and calves, worth $4,295, to coyotes. Wolves took 14 cattle worth $1,250, and bears took 19, valued at $1,800. So the rustlers had it over all the predatory animals combined by about six to one.

SASKATCHEWAN:

A Bellwether

INDICATING a possible trend in Saskatchewan, university students have voted in the Liberal party in their annual parliamentary forum. Previously the CCF ruled the roost for six years. The Progressive Conservatives ran a poor third but, most surprising of all, the Communists picked up eight seats, six more than their previous holdings. The university elections in past years have provided a good bellwether for Saskatchewan opinion.

—CP

NO MORE BARS *for these European refugees, who waited for two months in the immigration quarters in Halifax before they were admitted to Canada.*

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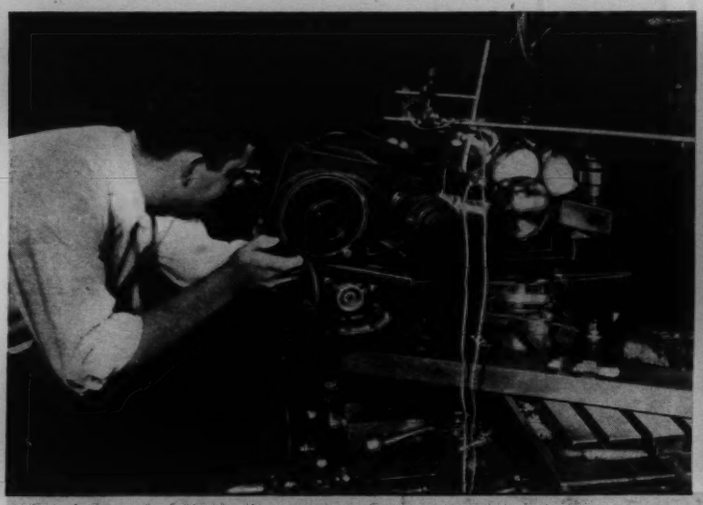

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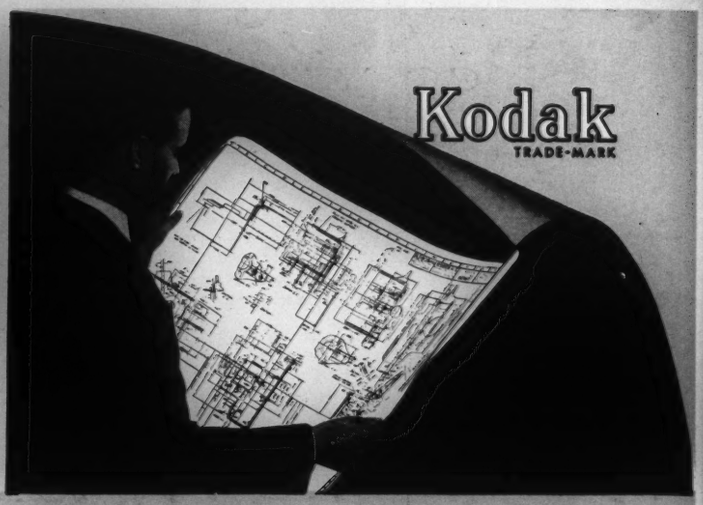

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